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Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk plays a risky game

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Now that US bombardment of Cambodia has come to an end even the most reserved and cautious observers expect the current government in Pnom Penh to fall any day.

Marshal Lon Nol is a shadow-boxer whose silhouette seems likely soon to be engulfed by darkness and helplessness now that American assistance in the form of aerial firepower is no longer forthcoming. Everyone awaits Prince Sihanouk's next move.

Penetrating the jungle of Cambodian reality is a hard task. There is too much warfare in the foreground and all concerned are going to extraordinary lengths to lend the appearance of truth to a tissue of falsehoods.

What is more, US bombing raids have for too long nudged practical politics into the background. Yet nothing less than a political agreement will succeed in accomplishing the transition from warfare to non-warfare and from non-warfare to the prospect of a fragile peace.

And since not only Cambodia is involved in the war, the search for stability is not a matter for Cambodia alone. An Indo-Chinese solution must be found.

This is unquestionably an important aspect, but the fact remains that practical measures presuppose the Cambodians themselves coming to terms of some kind or other.

It is unlikely that there will be a compromise between the current government and Prince Sihanouk and "his" Khmers Rouges. In other words, Cambodia, unlike Laos and Vietnam, will not be divided into white and red zones. There is no political alternative to Prince Sihanouk and his left-wing allies.

This being the case, Prince Sihanouk faces a testing period even though he may emerge initially victorious. Assuming that he survives the civil war if only because the other side vanishes into thin air when it comes to the crunch, South Vietnamese intervention is virtually a foregone conclusion.

In Saigon's eyes Prince Sihanouk is not a free agent. According to the Thieu government he is dependent on North Vietnam. The Cambodians call the left-wing military and political organisation with which the Prince has joined forces (or which, as others claim, has usurped the Prince's popularity) their national liberation front. Neighbouring South Vietnam feels it to be a North Vietnamese puppet.

Saigon bases this view partly on US intelligence information to the effect that 30,000 North Vietnamese troops are engaged in the Cambodian fighting, and South Vietnam is convinced that they will not be leaving in a hurry, even though they may have given their "ally" Sihanouk an undertaking to this effect.

The strategic threat to South Vietnam that still remains according to Saigon's assessment of the situation might compel President Thieu to take over the military burden abandoned by the United States. Hanoi would, of course, reply in kind.

Prince Sihanouk is well aware of the threat inherent in this state of affairs. He will thus hardly maintain his anti-US stand, Washington long being in a position to bring political and psychological pressure to bear on neighbouring South Vietnam not to intervene in Cambodia.

But what does Sihanouk have to offer the United States, the other great powers and his neighbours in order to stop the civil war in Cambodia automatically developing into a third Indo-China war? The Prince has a strategic concept. It amounts to his policy of old in a new and improved jumbo version. Cambodia is to form a neutral part of neutral Indo-China within a neutral zone encompassing the whole of South-East Asia.

The actual distribution of power in a Cambodia ruled by Prince Sihanouk again is a minor consideration within the framework of the strategy he envisages.

Regardless whether Sihanouk is dependent on his left-wing Cambodian allies or under Hanoi's thumb, as Cambodian head of state he would be the ideal advocate of neutralism with his dynamism, his political imagination and his gift of the gab.

He would recruit support everywhere. Backed by Peking and accepted by the United States as a partner for negotiation, Prince Sihanouk would swiftly gain the support of his neighbours for himself and his plans – even though he might reside in Angkor, the old Royal capital, rather than in the political capital, Pnom Penh.

Neutralisation of the entire strategic zone America is in the process of vacating has been the subject of discussion in many Asian capitals for months and is felt by many to be a possible substitute for US military assistance.

Depending on their geographical position Asian statesmen visualise varying degrees of neutrality: pro-Chinese, pro-American, but on no account pro-Russian. All governments are opposed to the idea of a Brezhnev Doctrine for Asia.

May this speculation not be a little premature? Why, certainly. As yet Prince Sihanouk does not even have the situation in his own country under control. But he does have ideas – and hopes they might prove an adequate substitute for the divisions he lacks.

Adelbert Weinstein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 August 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE



Czech Deputy Foreign Minister visits Bonn

Czech Deputy Foreign Minister Jiri Goetz (left) discussed the question of representation of West Berlin, an issue raised in negotiations for a Federal Republic-Czech treaty, with State Secretary Paul Frank in Bonn on 20 August

(Photo: dpa)

West Berlin representation proves a stumbling block in Prague, Budapest and Sofia

Süddeutsche Zeitung

At first glance the fact that a number of Warsaw Pact countries (the Soviet Union, Rumania and Poland) have gradually established full diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic whereas others (Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria) have not done so may appear inexplicable.

After the Moscow and Warsaw treaties, not to mention the Basic Treaty between Bonn and East Berlin, the only country that still seemed to have difficulties to overcome before exchanging ambassadors with Bonn was Czechoslovakia, agreement between the two on the legal consequences of the 1938 Munich Agreement remaining to be reached.

There seemed to be no sound reason why Hungary and Bulgaria should go along with Prague until such time as agreement was reached on Munich, particularly since Warsaw had not bothered to wait once it had come to terms with Bonn on a mutually satisfactory formula in respect of the Oder-Neisse line.

Hungarian sources intimated that Budapest felt unable to clarify its position vis-à-vis Bonn until Prague had done so because Hungary, like Bulgaria an erstwhile German ally, had been a party to the division of Czechoslovakia in 1939. In other words, Hungary felt unable to jump the gun for reasons what one might call political piety.

Yet the 20 June agreement between this country and Czechoslovakia does not seem to have given Hungary and Bulgaria the go-ahead either. In the course of negotiations with Prague an attempt is being made to compel Bonn to countenance the Eastern Bloc interpretation of the Four-Power agreement on Berlin, with the result that further gestures of solidarity are being made.

The issue at stake is whether Bonn's future embassies in Prague, Budapest and Sofia are to be entitled to provide legal and other assistance no only to citizens of West Berlin but also to legal entities based in the divided city.

The argument is not an artificial one and is by no means restricted to the respective interpretation of the term "resident" in the English version of the Four-Power Agreement. The controversy concerns an even more fundamental issue; whether or not West Berlin authorities can be represented by those of the Federal Republic.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 August 1973)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nixon-Brezhnev detente makes France rethink foreign policy

French public opinion being in a fearless and no-holds-barred mood, trenchant judgments are being passed. France, the prevalent feeling would have it, is out on a limb, proceeding as though it were shackled and blundering against blank walls at every turn.

The Rambouillet summit meeting between President Pompidou and General Secretary Brezhnev is frankly considered to have been a fiasco, and although the Soviet leader's gesture in granting French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert an audience at Oreanda in the Crimea might have flattered some, M. Jobert is not the man for political theatre. The presente incumbent at the Quai d'Orsay is first and foremost a thinker and fine words from the Soviet Union will not affect his political assessments.

What ever is going on in France? It is beginning to grasp that it is no longer on a plane with the Soviet Union. It is bombarding the United States with polemical broadsides and at odds with the Germans. A number of observers reckon that France is undergoing a crisis of adjustment.

Could it indeed be that France has reached a juncture at which it can no longer escape the fact that its own means are limited? Foreigners may view French moves in terms of grandeur and prestige still, but in France itself there has not for a long time been such a warts-and-all spirit abroad.

The indications of a decline in French influence have grown more apparent since 1969, when General de Gaulle resigned and handed over to President Pompidou. Has the difference in historical standing between the erstwhile national hero and his less glorious successor been in any way to blame?

Parisian observers are sanguine enough to concede that this cannot be the root cause. There is nothing to be gained by looking for a scapegoat. Everyone has realised in one way or another that statesmen cannot tread water when the situation is in a state of flux.

The changing face of international affairs has had repercussions of particular significance for France, however. What in Paris goes by the name of the Russo-American alliance has nullified fundamentals of gaullist foreign policy.

In the course of French Premier Messmer's recent Balkan tour Paris came to realise just how little France still has to offer the countries of Eastern Europe. Indifference seemed to have become the diplomatic rule and there was a world of difference between this and past tours conducted by General de Gaulle.

Why was the General such a prestigious figure in Eastern Bloc eyes? Astonished readers of *Le Monde* were recently confronted with a catalogue of the services rendered to Soviet foreign policy by Gaullist nationalism and anti-Americanism.

The expulsion of the Nato Secretariat-General and Supreme Headquarters from France, not to mention the withdrawal of all Allied arms and men, made the General a most effective ally of the Soviet Union, the newspaper alleged.

The same was true of his rejection of the idea of a supranational Europe. His alternative, the famous "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals," tallied most conveniently with the Soviet concept. Under de Gaulle France came to represent an inroad into the Western defence system.

Exposing the Emperor's new clothes for what they were no longer seems to give rise to an uproar. Times have changed and in the meantime the Federal Republic of Germany has made far more concession to the Soviet Union than France could have done, acknowledging the status quo and the division of Germany.

The Soviet Union has every reason for congratulating itself on the consolidation of its wartime gains that has been brought about, and the place occupied by the United States in Soviet foreign policy at the moment is even more important than Bonn's

As a result the General's entire policy of checks and balances has gone by the board and the French government has been forced to establish fresh foundations for its diplomacy.

In almost all deliberations on the subject M. Jobert's Helsinki speech is quoted as of fundamental importance. Raymond Aron has called it "one of the subtlest speeches ever made by a French Foreign Minister" and wondered whether the diplomats at Helsinki had grasped all its implications.

In Paris too, of course, its literary quality was the first to occasion interest, but the acme of scepticism to which it bore witness also fascinated French diplomats. To criticise Jobert's scepticism would be to disown Montaigne, a left-wing publicist has noted.

The days of Maurice Schumann's lyrical tirades are over and done with: Michel Jobert's hesitant elegance of expression puts European contradictions in a nutshell. Europe's past is called upon to bear witness to the current position, that of a transitional camp where foreign powers are trying to strike a balance.

Impatient observers note disapprovingly that French diplomats are wasting time describing the state of international affairs rather than trying to bring about changes. Introspection has always been a French custom and reactions so far to German remonstrances have been on the emotional side.

In the past the Germans have not always been inordinately successful at keeping their own house in order, and at junctures of this kind the French desire to draw a distinction between France and alarming possibilities on the other side of the Rhine comes to the fore again.

France is not only worried about this country, however. In M. Jobert's assessment European security as defined and controlled by the Americans and the Russians is a mistaken security. He warns against the moral and political consequences of European passivity on this point, choosing an epigrammatic style in which to do so:

"The nation that abandons self-respect will be scorned. The nation that has the courage to stand up for itself will earn respect."

At another point in his address M. Jobert talked in terms of determination never to countenance the category of moral disarmament that "blunts the spirit of resistance, hoodwinks vigilance and leads to dependence."

Raymond Aron, a protagonist of

Continued on page 3

Bonn emphasises its European commitment

On 15 August the Bonn Fe[...] government felt obliged to reaff[...] its commitment to European integra[...] by means of a formal Cabinet stateme[...] Whether so spectacular a rejoinder [...] French Agriculture Minister Jacq[...] Chirac's accusation that Bonn is par[...] company with Europe was necessary [...] other matter.

M. Chirac's allegations, levelled, a[...] some observers feel, with the backi[...] President Pompidou, have much in [...] mon with a felon's cry of "Stop thief!"

When all is said and done, it has ma[...] and repeatedly been France that [...] stymied many moves towards c[...] economic and political ties wi[...] Europe.

France may be voicing fears lest Wi[...] Brandt's policy of detente with the E[...] lead to a dangerous neutralisation of [...] Federal Republic, yet France cannot [...] spared the reminder that it was [...] French government that encouraged [...] Brandt to pusue this policy and lavi[...] praise on him for so doing.

What is more, France embarked on [...] policy of coming to terms with the E[...] well before this country did.

It does not say much for proverb[...] French logic for France now to discov[...] that a policy it has also pursued ent[...] certain risks.

This being the case, something entir[...] different is probably at the back [...] French criticism of Bonn's policy towa[...] Europe: fear of the growing econo[...] power of the Federal Republic.

Christian Democratic Opposition le[...] Karl Carstens has seen fit to underl[...] and embrace the alleged French anxi[...] in respect of trends towards neutr[...] and demilitarisation in Bonn.

Tendencies in this direction do [...] course exist among sections of the m[...] coalition party in Bonn, the Soc[...] Democrats, but this is more than can [...] said for the Federal government itself.

Mutual recriminations are not likely [...] bring the urgently needed poli[...] integration of Western Europe any [...] realisation. Both France and [...] Opposition in Bonn would do well [...] bear this in mind.

Werner Neuman[...]

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 16 August 197[...])

Iran Premier Hoveyda given a warm welcome in Moscow

Iranian Premier Hoveyda was given a most cordial reception in Moscow. Flags and welcoming placards lined the streets and "representatives of the workers of the capital city," to quote the Moscow press, were at the airport to make the visit a little more festive than is usually the case.

Pravda devoted more column inches to the arrival of the Irani Premier than to the departure of Soviet President Podgorny for the funeral of Walter Ulbricht.

According to *Tass* the Soviet news agency, the talks were characterised by the "spirit of mutual understanding and frankness," a formula not entirely unconnected with the fact that Mr Hoveyda visited the Soviet capital at a juncture at which economic cooperation between the two countries is flourishing and relations otherwise have become entangled in the undergrowth of the interplay of political power in Asia.

Iran is alarmed by Soviet support for Iraq and India, two countries enjoying friendship pacts with the Soviet Union the first of which is engaged in direct conflict with Teheran and the second the all-powerful antagonist of Iran's ally Pakistan.

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin sought to counteract this aniexty in an after-dinner speech in which he praised the value of cooperation with Iran for the consolidation of peace in the Middle East and international security as a whole, continuing:

"This alone provides a gurantee that Soviet-Iranian cooperation is not directed against any country in particular. The same is true of cooperation between the Soviet Union and other countries, including neighbours of both the Soviet Union and Iran, India, Iraq, Turkey and Pakistan."

Mr Kosygin made comments that could be interpreted as criticism of Iran's arms purchases in the United States and other Western countries. There were, he stated, still forces directed against international detente and aimed at higher arms expenditure.

"The policy of strength and the armaments it entails represent a grave burden for the peoples of countries that have embarked on a policy of this kind without actually gaining in strength," he noted.

India has of late voiced misgivings to the Soviet Union about the billions of dollars the Shah has spent on arms purchases and his comment that the military might he is amassing would be at the disposal of Pakistan should the need arise.

The Soviet Premier rated the project of a collective security system for Asia a genuine and feasible target all concerned. It includes, he added, the right to self-determination of all nations.

Yet misgivings have arisen in Teheran precisely as a result of the threat to the survival of Pakistan represented by the possible claim to self-determination by Baluchi and Pathan tribesmen.

Mr Kosygin certainly left his guest in no doubt that the Soviet Union considers itself to be an Asian country and is willing to engage in active cooperation with all other Asian countries within the framework of a collective security system.

Mr Hoveyda replied, somewhat more reservedly, that Iran too is prepared to disarm and to work for international peace in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

"Naturally, as long as peace of this kind is not a certainty," the Iranian Premi[...] continued, "each country must see to [...] own defences in order not to b[...] overtaken by events. There can be [...] doubt that Iran is determined to defe[...] its territorial integrity and independence."

Rudolph Chimelli

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 August 197[...])

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■ POLITICS

Government must concentrate on domestic policies

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The Bonn government has not exactly been through a rosy period, but the toughest test is still to come. This can be predicted from the shift in accent of Bonn policy which Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel have announced, and which has been discussed in public in a degree of detail over the past few weeks. The next few months and years in Bonn will be dedicated to what might be termed housework.

The emphasis is on four factors:

1. Tax reform
2. Worker participation and making working conditions more humane
3. Reform of land laws
4. Education improvements, particularly with regard to vocational training.

The fact that the expression "reform policy" which, in this context, has been grossly debased in recent years, is being avoided at all costs cannot hide the fact that the Brandt-Scheel government is more or less returning to its point of departure back in 1969.

The government is returning to the sphere of politics which was supposed to be given absolute precedence after Willy Brandt's first statement of government policy – domestic reforms.

The reason why we have had to wait for so long for the decisive switch to domestic policies is not simply that the SPD and FDP overestimated their capabilities and the objective potentials. Opposition within and outside the Bundestag threw up a solid wall in the face of all government attemps to pass domestic reforms during the sixth legislative period.

The economic boom put the government into the ridiculous position of receiving an ever-growing amount in revenue and not being able to use this to finance reforms without creating greater inflation.

Finally international political developments for Europe in general and the Federal Republic in particular including the rapprochement of America and Russia have created foreign policy problems which required immediate treatment and urgent decisions, which the government parties were ready and able to meet.

The emphasis on domestic policies cannot entail Bonn's neglecting foreign policy. The completion of the treaty and formal normalisation of relations with the GDR and its Eastern European allies are far from being a guarantee that German and East Bloc policy are now on the right lines and can run automatically.

Equally the question of more intensive involvement with the Third World cannot be neglected. Apart from this there are three points of foreign policy on the government's programme at present:

1. The conference on security and cooperation in Europe.
2. Negotiations for troop reductions in East and West.
3. The major task of creating political union in Western Europe.

These three points show clearly that the recent gruelling bilate al phase of Bonn foreign policy is about to give way to a multilateral phase.

Instead of the more or less independent negotiations with one other State the government now faces participation in arrangements between communities of States. This does not relieve Bonn of the need to take the initiative and while reducing its responsibilities also cuts its room for manoeuvre. In other words this multilateral phase should mean that a lot of free energy will be available to devote to domestic policy.

The fact that many reforms rely largely on a stable currency to finance them is now realised not only by the government but also by the public.

For this reason when new emphases of domestic policymaking are set the stabilisation policy will take absolute priority for a long time to come.

Nevertheless the idea recently expressed openly in the Chancellery (and favoured in the past by the CSU/CSU) of pre-empting the overall reform of taxation so as to provide relief for people in the lower income groups reveals a degree of impatience.

At the back of this is not simply reforming zeal but also thoughts of the series of provincial assembly elections due to start next year. The government parties would like to plough into the elections with a better boast than that they had kept the inflation rate below ten per cent — they would like to come up with something positive that could be termed reforms.

The fact that beginnings of positive reforms have not been totally stifled by stabilisation policy requirements underlines the nature of these reforms.

Worker participation and land law reforms do not require much in the way of financing but they do shake the foundations of power positions in society and for this reason are the toughest test the government has yet faced.

The direction taken by the resistance movement is clear. It is aimed at a section of the government alliance which has already come out in public with blatant statements, obviously the work of SPD hot-heads and rebels. The question is already being asked how far to the left this government plans to take the country.

How far are their policies designed to upset the bases of peace as we know it. We have already had a taste of this in the dispute over the appointment of Volker Götz of the DKP to a judgeship.

While the resistance the government coalition will meet externally to its domestic policies should not be underestimated it must not be forgotten that even within the Coalition they have explosive qualities.

Every attempt at democratisation of a society, the abolition of privileges and the creation of equality of opportunity leads naturally in the direction of socialist ideals. It is up to the FDP to provide a counterweight to this and show its liberal qualities, as it is already doing.

Only time will tell what this tense situation will produce, especially as it is complicated by a CDU full of reforming zealots. We cannot see yet which reforms will make it. It was always an illusion to assume that reasonable community work would be carried out simply and solely because it was reasonable.

Hans Werner Kettenbach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 August 1973)

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Western industrial society, sees these words as an expression of justified anxiety lest the Europeans unwittingly come a cropper as a result of entrusting the responsibility for their destiny to others.

"Is it not at least probable that the Communists will join the government in Italy and France over the next ten years? What will then be left of the European Community, let alone of our freedoms?

"Even if one concedes that Brezhnev's intentions are as pure as the driven snow the current atmosphere and the tenor of US diplomacy favours a decline by Western Europe into the status of a Soviet protectorate."

In this context there is probably no better interpreter of the views of leading French statesmen than M. Aron.

Karl Puhlmann

(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 August 1973)

Frelimo deputy president Marcelino dos Santos with former Young Socialist chairman Karsten Voigt (left) and Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, chairman of the SPD foreign affairs committee (Photo: dpa)

Frelimo and the SPD

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Churches were the first organisation to take a stand with regard to African liberation movements, offering them finacial support as part of an anti-racism programme.

Next came Queen Juliana of The Netherlands who dipped into her private funds and offered a few guilders for humanitarian purposes via the Church aid funds. Not to be outdone Federal President Gustav Heinemann donated three thousand Marks to good causes in Africa.

Among those to benefit from the food and school books bought with these charitable funds were Frelimo, who have been fighting a bitter partisan battle against Portuguese colonialists. With the invitation extended by the SPD as a governing party in Bonn to a delegation from Frelimo to visit the Federal Republic and take part in a press conference expressing the aims of the black African guerillas the internationalisation of the liberation conflict has reached a new level.

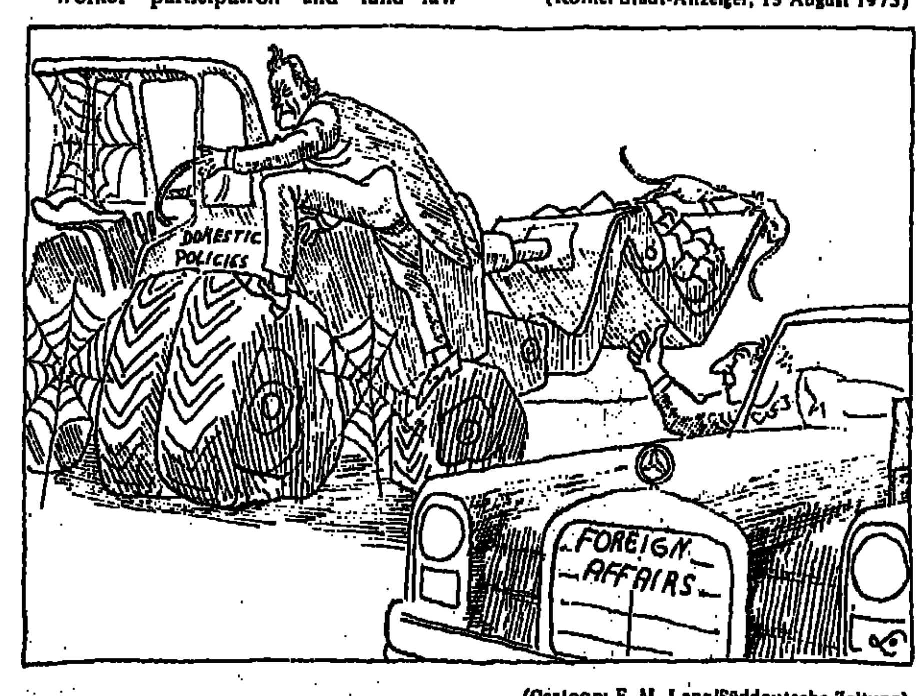
The room for manoeuvre Bonn has created for itself with the completion of the most important treaties with neighbouring States in the East Bloc and the increasing pressure from the left-wing have led the SPD party leadership to drop the caution it has previously exercised in matters affecting Portugal, a Nato ally.

Another factor that may have made the SPD favour the right of self-determination for the Third World is the round of negotations between the European Community and 43 African States for associated membership at which the mistrust of black Africans over the possibility of white neo-colonialism via trading policies proved to be one of the main obstacles.

With the re-formation of the international bloc system economic policy arrangements, such as the European Community to which large sections of Africa are affiliated gained in significance over the old traditional military ties.

In this respect the sympathisers with Frelimo in Bonn could be said to be acting in the best interests of the Federal Republic even if they are upsetting a Nato partner which has forgotten to let its colonies go quietly and diplomatically.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 August 1973)



(Cartoon: E. M. Lang/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

■ FOREIGN WORKERS

Bavaria's Labour Ministry's report on foreign workers

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Foreign workers in this country are looked upon by a large section of the population as loud, dirty and idle. The Protestant weekly *Sonntagsblatt* on the other hand describes them as the slaves of economic boom.

Der Volkswirt, the economics periodical, calls them the stop-gaps of affluent society, the Sicilian social reformer Danilo Dolci goes so far as to dub them the Negroes of Europe and a "black paper" published by the Young Socialists describes them as an industrial reserve army.

Cologne sociologist Karl Bingemar claims that foreign workers now form the lowest class of society. Whatever their social position may be, it is clear that these men and women from Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey are not recognised as the guests the German term *Gastarbeiter* implies.

The Bavarian Ministry of Labour has published a report on the position of these workers in its Federal state and recommends replacing the term *Gastarbeiter* with the simple description of foreign worker.

The seventy-page report was ordered in March last year when the Provincial Assembly called upon the Bavarian government to analyse the findings of past investigations or those that are in a preparatory stage and draw up a study of the problems confronting Bavaria's foreign workers in the housing sector, in family matters and in social integration.

The Ministry of Labour was judged responsible and its officials were able to fall back on the far-reaching analysis made by Hubert Abress, Munich's former town planning expert.

It also published the preliminary findings of a representative survey conducted among fourteen thousand foreign workers in 1972 by the Nuremberg-based Federal Labour Institute. The Ministry did not however feel that it was in a position to conduct empirical studies of its own and neither did it have the necessary money.

The authors of the report evidently aimed at demonstrating on the basis of statistics, studies and Cabinet decisions that the limits to the strain that can be imposed on our infrastructure have often been exceeded, especially in the main urban areas.

Bavarian Minister of Labour Franz Pirkl writes in the foreword that social and State institutions are unable to cope with any further uncontrolled or unchecked growth in the employment of foreign workers or in the number of dependents they bring with them.

But Pirkl admits that the decline in the birth rate, the increased period of compulsory schooling, the drop in the retirement age and shorter workers hours all run counter to the aim of cutting down the foreign labour force in Bavaria from its present figure of 380,000.

The report is unable to provide a full cost-effect analysis of the employment of foreign workers as it claims that while the economic benefit is obvious the costs are normally of a theoretical nature.

A large foreign labour force should result in the establishment of more kindergartens, schools, language and career training schemes and greater attention to the housing and welfare of these workers. But this has not always been the case.

The Young Socialists' Black Paper compiled by Siegmar Geiselberger estimates that the costs of these services and amenities would reach a total that a city the size of Munich would take twenty years to produce. But the SPD-controlled City Council in Munich claims that the recruitment of every foreign worker involves a saving of between 75,000 and 150,000 Marks.

The Ministry of Labour refused to juggle with such vague figures in its report and merely confirmed that the employment of foreign workers benefited pension insurance schemes and that their contribution to the social product — and consequently to the income tax authorities — was proportionately 71 per cent higher than that of the home population.

This is explained by the age structure of the foreign community. A high proportion of foreigners in Bavaria are of working age — seventy per cent compared with 43.8 per cent of the local population. The remainder is made up by the 140,000 registered dependents. Only 1,229 were unemployed at the end of September 1972 though a large proportion of these were not classed as Gastarbeiter.

The report states that the contributions of foreign workers to sickness insurance schemes far outweighs their claims. Foreign workers do not take sick leave as often as their German colleagues.

The most frequent cause of any sickness that does occur is due to their increased susceptibility during acclimatisation when they have to get used to different working and living conditions, the weather and the food.

A large part of the Labour Ministry report is devoted to foreign workers' housing. Conditions in the accommodation set aside for both groups and families are intolerable, it claims. Three foreign workers usually have to sleep in a room measuring 15.7 square metres. For an average rent of 8.58 Marks a square metre — though in Munich rents amount to anywhere between 9 and 21 Marks a square metre — they are given a bed, a chair and a locker. Often there is no room for a table.

Conditions for families are considerably graver and more alarming, the report claims. Foreign workers do not like the accommodation offered to groups of workers and tend to move into the accommodation for families after working a long time in this country and then sending for their dependents.

Foreign workers are rarely able to move into modern flats because of the high rents charged privately and the waiting-list for council housing which can be as long as ten years. Sixty-one per cent of the foreign workers live in private accommodation and not the living quarters supplied by the firms where they work.

They can usually only afford the rents charged for old dilapidated housing. In Munich alone there are an estimated 1,500 properties of this type — and all bring their owners high profits.

The Ministry of Labour report describes the lack of sanitary installations as alarmingly frequent. One foreign family in ten has no indoor toilet and only one in six has a bath. Two milliard Marks are needed to cover the costs of converting forty thousand homes.

The Ministry of Labour sees only one solution to the problem. Future immigration on the part of both foreign workers and their dependents must be subject to the existence of adequate accommodation. But one million Turks and their families are already waiting to enter the Federal Republic.

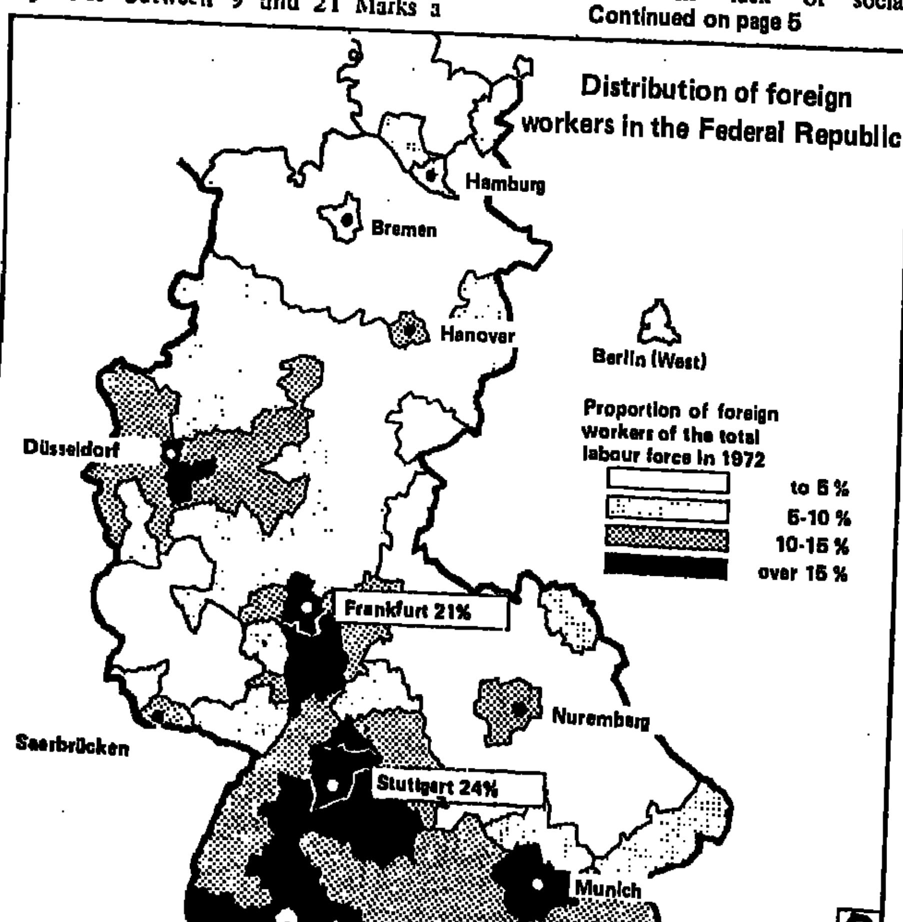
The report regrets the feebleness of efforts to establish courses of language and career training. Knowing the language well is an important factor in the improvement of the social, professional and cultural coexistence of the foreign workers and the local population.

Knowledge of the language is also a basic condition for attending schools providing both general education and career training and it increases an individual's capacity of integration and his value for the firm where he works as the risk of accidents is reduced.

But on the other hand the complete integration of foreign workers into German society is rejected as is the full integration of their children into the Bavarian school system.

The report claims that the crime rate among foreign workers is an important indication of the lack of social

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Trade unions draw up foreign worker policy proposals

At the end of July the Social Democrats drew up the broad outlines of a programme aiming at integrating foreign workers into society. The version finally approved is meant to provide SPD Bundestag members with guidelines for action in this sector.

The programme also deals with the relationship between foreign workers and trade unions. German trade unionists speak on behalf of their foreign colleagues, the report states and suggests remedial action.

A recently published survey conducted by Infas reveals that German workers are now displaying more understanding for their foreign colleagues. The accompanying report stresses that workers are more united in their view than the rest of the populace because of the personal contact they have with their foreign colleagues.

Seven years ago the situation was completely the reverse. At that time it was the workers who displayed the greatest antipathy to the foreign labour force. It is easy to imagine the resistance faced by the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) before it published its foreign worker programme eighteen months ago.

There is still no reliable information on the readiness of the individual ethnic groups to work on their own behalf within the trade union movement. The DGB estimates that half a million of its members are foreign workers — twenty per cent of the total foreign labour force. Just under thirty per cent of German workers and salaried staffs are organised within a trade union.

It is not only the language barrier that stops foreign workers from joining a trade union. The Turks are the most willing to join, it is reported, while Yugoslavs are sceptical.

Greeks pay for the post of trade union official with the loss of nationality and are no longer allowed to return home on a foreign passport. This practice does not actually encourage trade union membership. Spanish trade union officials do not have their nationality withdrawn but there is always uncertainty about the way the authorities will react the next time they return home.

Recruitment of foreign workers to the trade unions achieved its breakthrough with the approval of the DGB programme on 2 November 1971 and the amendment of the industrial relations law which was passed shortly afterwards.

Foreign workers were granted the right to vote at works council elections — and they were also allowed to stand as candidates. Thousands of them were elected at the works council elections that followed a few weeks later.

This was confirmation of the new trade unions course but DGB headquarters described it as no more than a drop in the ocean. The next obstacle to be faced is the employment of foreign workers in the public services on a basis equal to German workers.

At the beginning of the year the DGB enlarged upon its foreign worker programme by calling for the reform of the laws governing aliens. Some of the DGB's demands have been incorporated into official government policy.

The trade unions have not yet reached agreement on whether the voting rights granted to foreigners at works council level should be extended to the political sector. The language barrier provides one obstacle to trade union membership among foreign workers. Added to this are the political implications faced by some of the workers and the still tangible reserve with which German workers react to them.

Key Ulrich

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 July 1973)

■ LEGAL AFFAIRS

Inadequate facilities for judges to do their job

Judges in the Rhineland Palatinate have been complaining about inadequacies in the courts in this Federal state from the point of view of staff and organisation. In a memorandum handed to delegates in the Palatinate provincial assembly the five-strong chief council of judges have stated that the situation is so bad in some cases that a miscarriage of justice could not be ruled out.

In many Federal states including the Rhineland Palatinate the judicial system is in such a bad state of repair that it could be claimed already that it is not able to fulfil its duties to Basic Law.

Statistics have been produced to bear out these allegations. The Koblenz Regional Court, the largest regional court in the Palatinate was, on 1 January 1973, about one year behind in dealing with civil cases.

An appeals court, according to the survey of the state of affairs in January, was due to begin proceedings this summer, but has now had to postpone cases till 10 January next year. The same applies to other chambers in the civil law system. Where the cases in hand are due to be dealt with before the end of this year there has been a further pile-up of new cases.

And there are a number of civil actions for which it is quite impossible to set a date because of the dearth of judges to handle the proceedings. This is despite the fact that the law calls for civil cases to be dealt with as promptly as possible.

In the criminal chambers of the Koblenz court two courtrooms had respectively 51 and forty cases pending on 31 January this year. The Koblenz Regional Court expects the backlog to keep on mounting. Such is the shortage of staff that the usual bench, one presiding judge and three assessors, has had to be cut in many cases to one presiding judge and only two assessors.

As far as the future is concerned this will mean a progressive increase in the backlog.

According to the council of judges, the situation in the Koblenz Higher Regional Court is similarly alarming. The lapse of time between the lodging of the appeal and the date on which it is served is on average twelve months in civil cases and where damages are concerned can be up to two years.

The staff shortage, unsatisfactory working conditions and the inadequacy of legal provisions combine to make the main factors of this castrophic situation, according to the judges.

Of an approximate establishment of 600 judges in The Rhineland Palatinate more than a tenth of the appointments are vacant and an improvement in this situation is not expected in the foreseeable future.

On the contrary. The vacancies arising as judges go into retirement in the next few years will not be made up for by new appointments.

The memorandum points out that the number of young lawyers called to the bar is constantly on the decline.

According to the council of judges, the personal representatives of the bench, the optimism at present in evidence is not justified if the legal authorities feel that the problem of creating new appointments can be solved by the increasing number of new assessors.

The judges point out that the growing number of law students is not a result of a calling to the legal profession but of the decling number of places available in other disciplines because of the operation of numerus clausus procedures.

Statements made by junior barristers were quoted to prove that a career on the bench has few attractions for a young lawyer today.

The Mainz Regional Court is taken as an example of inadequate working conditions. Almost half the judges there have to share chambers with a colleague. In the rooms where they double up written judgments have to be dictated, lawyers and members of the public come for interviews and junior legal staff are given training.

In order to avoid disturbing their colleagues at work many of the judges slip out into the hallway with their papers. The memorandum calls this situation demoralising.

It is often a matter of weeks before overworked judges clerks are able to type out verdicts as dictated on to tape by the judge. The judges also criticised appallingly inadequate filing systems, the bad working relationship between full-time legal staff and temporary clerks and the unsatisfactory situation where flexible working hours have been introduced and coordination is lost.

Finally the council of judges points out that the essential business of puting the law into action puts an ever-increasing demand on judges. The council blames the continual passing of new laws at an ever-increasing rate with no sign of saturation point being around the corner.

The council talks of "understandable inability of legislative bodies to cope with the change in society, with the result that they are passing more and more bones of contention on to the judiciary.

The wording of new legislation involves more and more vague and generalised terms such as "in all good faith", or "from the economic point of view" and "in the defence of law and order" which judges are then expected to view in less abstract terms in individual cases.

In many cases the use of full legal advantages can lead to an enormous waste of time. The judges conclude that people with legal insurance often take cases to court knowing that their personal liability will be nil even through they realise that they have little opportunity of winning the case.

In this respect the memorandum points to the number of cases brought before the courts in certain spheres particularly "white-collar crime" and the growing number of cases where foreigners in this country with an inadequate knowledge of German are hauled in for traffic offences.

This vicious circle can only be broken, according to the council of judges, if new priorities are set. Furthermore every opportunity of removing the burdens from judges by simplification of legal procedures must be used to the full.

In trivial cases judges should not be called in for their wise council.

Finally a word of praise for the Federal state of Hesse which has produced a recruitment plan without heeding the cost which will mean an increase in the number of officials at courts and public prosecutors' offices of 35.5 per cent over the next eleven years.

Gerhard Rietz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 July 1973)

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integration. The facts put forward in the report should clear up a good deal of prejudice.

Sixteen per cent of all persons arrested in Bavaria in 1971 were foreigners compared with their 5.1 per cent share of the population. But when cases involving foreign soldiers, foreign students, tourists and illegal immigrants are deducted, it will be found that the crime rate for legal immigrants lies under that of the comparable sections of the local population. The Ministry of Labour believes that the increase in social ties will help the crime rate sink still further.

Apart from an improvement in living conditions, the Bavarian Ministry of Labour claims that it is necessary to back Church and local schemes aiming at providing foreign workers with welfare, advice or information.

The report should also prompt deputies to approve the necessary money. But parliamentarians' hands are tied. The guidelines for Bavaria's policy concerning foreign workers was fixed in a resolution passed by the Council of Ministers of 3 April — three months before publication of the report.

Gerd Sowein

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 August 1973)

Hamburg courts sharply criticised

Once again the judiciary in Hamburg are in the crossfire of criticism. In early December last year 250 judges and public prosecutors in Hamburg, at a meeting of the Hamburg judges association, declared that there was a shocking paralysis in certain sections of the Hamburg legal set-up.

This public pillorying of the system undoubtedly went a long way towards bringing about the dismissal of the then Senator for Justice Ernst Heinsen (SPD).

And now the Hamburg lawyers association has sharply attacked "a deplorable state of affairs" in the Hamburg courts.

The organisation which speaks for 1,200 lawyers, has produced a list of various shortcomings in Hamburg courts. The Hamburg association has prepared a nine page report dealing with 36 cases showing that since the beginning of this year the situation has become more urgent and that despite all his efforts this situation has worsened under Justice Senator Hans Joachim Seeler.

At the height of the crisis in legal matters in Hamburg, last December when scandals, upheavels and protests were the main talking point in the city, it was announced that a "committee" had been set up. This "committee" established in conjunction with an independent business advisory organisation was to study ways of improving the provision of justice and the benefits of the law for those seeking them and more favourable working conditions for court officials.

Nothing has since been heard of this "committee". On the other hand a document dealing with the situation in ordinary legel processes and in the Hamburg public prosector's office was presented two weeks ago to the citizens, the Hamburg parliament and Senate. It claimed: "The processes of justice are being endangered, because many people working in legal departments are too heavily burdened and in some cases overburdened with work. There are not enough staff members to handle the work."

The Hamburg lawyers association had these problems of lack of staff and cramped working conditions in mind when their report was drawn up. The shortcomings that have been pilloried include failure to meet deadlines and even the disappearance of files from Hamburg courts.

Under the heading of distribution of court judgments the lawyers association points out that in many cases weeks have elapsed between the passing of a verdict and its being sent in writing.

In one case a lawyer complained to a court about a delay in receipt of a court verdict and was told that it had been recorded on a tape but that the tape had been temporarily mislayed and the judge had in the meantime been transferred.

In another case cited by the lawyers association a driver who had lost his licence had to wait eight months before charges could be brought against him.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 July 1973)

Prisoner's mail case

Judges responsible for checking mail to and from prisoners awaiting trial in a remand cell have to exercise great discretion when viewing the free exchange of letters between married couples since these touch on the intimate sphere of two people's lives.

This is a basic principle, and it means that in general a letter written by a man behind bars awaiting trial to his wife cannot be produced in court as evidence against him or handed to his judge with a view to prejudicing his case because of personal criticisms contained therein.

These are the basic tenets contained in a decree issued by the Second Senate of the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe, which countermands a verdict by the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court.

The remand prisoner being held for suspected robbery had twice been committed but the verdict of guilty was not ratified. While awaiting the court's decision: "I can only regard the whole legal procedure as a diabolical piece of playacting with no regard for civil rights. The way the court acts vested interests seem to be at work and I can only assume they are out for vengeance."

Later on in the letter to his wife he wrote: "The court took not a blind bit of notice of what I was saying and listened instead to a pack of filthy lies from a perjurous policeman. Now they want to send me to prison for years, even through I am innocent. It's a damned liability and a miscarriage of justice."

The presiding judge in the court through whose hands this letter passed objected to it on grounds of security and withheld it. The prisoner appealed to the Higher Regional Court in Stuttgart which upheld the judge's decision. It ruled that the letter could be withheld to prevent the libel spreading any further. The prisoner was admonished to adhere to the sanctity of law.

The appeal was taken to the constitutional court which did not agree with the lower court's decision. The judges in Karlsruhe upheld that the control of letters from remand prison by judges was essential and permissible. But the judge in question was expected to heed the special significance of the intimate sphere of marriage.

A prisoner on remand, particularly when first indicted, had a special need to turn to his wife and discuss his situation freely and openly and discuss it from his point of view. The impressions he had gained would often be subjective and his appraisal of the situation occasionally not matter of fact.

It was, the court ruled, quite possible that a remand prisoner would view perfectly correct legal procedure as being biased and prejudiced and a fair verdict as unfair. This was the case in this instance.

Hanno Kühnert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 July 1973)

■ MANAGEMENT

The scrapheap – a professional hazard for top managers

DIE ZEIT

As far as honours and titles are concerned they are the greatest – like boxing champions. But once they have been toppled their fate is generally like that of the masters of the ring – they never come back.

Guido Sandler, a top executive of the Dr Oetker concern in Bielefeld, a Bavarian by origin, has a pithy way of describing the fate of a senior manager who is given the boot: "A fish that is *thrown out on the street soon begins to* stink."

Just how quick the transition from board-room to street can be is something with which many senior managers, once considered irreplaceable, are well acquainted today. Of course there have always been flourishing managing directors, coining a fat salary and feeling secure who have made just one false step and found themselves on the scrapheap. But it appears to be a specific disease of the seventies. Lately their number has grown rapidly.

In 1971 alone 25 top managers of renowned Federal Republic public companies parted company with the concern prematurely. The most famous among them was Kurt Lotz, the head of Volkswagen.

Just a few months later his colleagues Carl Hahn and Professor Werner Holste quit the Wolfsburg board room before their time was due.

At Krupps Werner Vogelsang made an early departure from his place at the top, since he found it impossible to continue working with Berthold Beitz. Vogelsang was succeeded by Jürgen Krackow, whose term of office lasted all of 66 days!

Not only have senior managers been filling the tumbrils. The general directors of Preussag Friedrich Krämer and of Salzdetfurth, Willi Danz, have both taken their leave before reaching pensionable age.

In family firms there have been disputes with the family. At the Wuppertal textiles and electrical firm Vorwerk & Co. Manfred Emcke has been given his cards while the Hamburg cigarette company Reemtsma fired Malte Hesselmann.

Among other recent dismissals were Jürgen Weste, the head of finance at Krupp, Wolfgang Thies, the Chairman of the Board of Farbwerke Hoechst, and Karl-Heinz Hawner of Ruhrkohle.

In the past few weeks alone three senior company managers have announced that they are leaving: Ford's General Director Hans-Adolf Barthelmeh, Volkswagen board member Gerhard Prinz and the major domo at the Hannsheinz Porst photo concern Dieter Reiber.

The spectacular sacking of these men shows he high degree of risk involved in holding a top position in a leading company and drawing a handsome salary. A top job in industry cannot be said to offer job security.

Experience has shown that family firms and public companies with one major shareholder are particularly susceptible to manager-sacking. After more than twenty years of working together newspaper baron Axel Springer has parted company with his general manager Christian Knecht.

Bertelsmann boss Reinhard Mohn has given Manfred Köhnlechner his marching orders, Eberhard von Brauchitsch has taken his leave of Flick following a conflict with the son of the founder Friedrich-Karl Flick. Herbert Quandt, who has a large share of BMW motors, has fired his long-serving sales chief Paul Hahnemann.

A manager who has been dismissed suddenly finds he has been banished from the nerve-centre of a massive operation, he is no longer surrounded by eager assistants and secretaries, the directors eagerly awaiting his decisions have disappeared, suddenly there is no full engagement book involving leaping into the firm's private jet or the latest company Mercedes – no wonder they find it difficult to readjust to everyday life.

Kurt Lotz said: "When the machinery one controlled is no longer there it takes at least a year to get used to the change."

Alfred Geimer, who departed the production staff of Stollwerk prematurely, said from personal experience: "You can take my word for it, life is hard when you've been fired."

Kurt Lotz had another bitter experience when he made the change from the centre of public life to the privacy of his own home: "Many of those at the company who used to bow and scrape to me now act as though they don't know me."

The stress and strain of being toppled from one top position mean that very few sacked managers immediately try to find a new post at the top. "I was so discouraged I couldn't work up any enthusiasm for a long time," reports Herbert Haum, the business manager of the giant Kaufhof chain of stores up till 1971. "You just don't want to go back into the arena. But now I am getting the itch again."

Many top managers do start to get the itch again, but few of them find that companies are falling over themselves to get their services. Whenever the break comes it is usually described as being "by mutual consent", even if it is obvious to everyone that the manager in question has been kicked out unceremoniously. This gives rise to a good deal of mistrust.

When a manager applies to a company for a managerial post they usually apply discreetly for independent references, often to their bankers. If the reply is: "We cannot reach agreement on this man," he is condemned to the wilderness. Jewish bankers in Berlin used to say: "Ein scheener Mann," (A real fine boy) which was equally condemnatory.

Ludwig Kroeber-Kenneth, an old hand among German personnel advisers, knows from experience: "One's relations with the banks are vital when it comes to making a fresh start."

In fact a manager who has queered his pitch with one of the big banks has very little chance of making a comeback in any firm where a representative of the bank is on the supervisory board.

A similar fate awaits those managers who have crossed swords with one of the unions or employees' representatives. Furthermore if one or other of these parties has a down on a particular man then the other side will generally speaking go along with their rejection to keep the peace.

With no chance of finding employment of the same niveau as their former managerial work many of the rejected have to sell their services at knock-down prices.

Aloys Mauer, who left the board of directors for consumer goods affairs at Preussag in 1971, applied to the furniture company Kübel in Bensheim. Friedrich W. Pollmann, former director of finances at VW subsidiary Audi-NSU, is today business manager at Uher, the Munich firm of tape-recorder manufacturers. And Paul Hahnemann is trying to resurrect his legendary "sneeze theory" at the Dortmund firm of office furniture manufacturers Pohlschröder.

Other bosses who have been thrown out sought salvation by becoming their own boss. One outstanding example is the former head of finance at Volkswagen Wolfgang Siebert. He left VW in 19.. after a tussle with Heinrich Nordhoff, and bought his way into three small firms of foil and tape manufacturers.

Leonard Diepenprock, the former general manager of the Bremen coffee firm Jacobs who left them after a major row, and Lothar Schulz, once the successful head of Ferrero, have established themselves as freelance marketing advisers.

The most successful of the managers to use his skills independently is Rolf Kersten, the former head of the Oetker Shipping Line Hamburg-Süd. He runs shipping agents offices in London and Hamburg, and in the first year of operations he has been able to announce the sale of eighteen units with an agency fee of 1 to 1.5 per cent.

Some managers are able to make a transition from one company to another without a hiatus. Carl Hahn, the former director of VW, transferred to the post of general director of Conti-Rubber. His colleague Gerhard Prinz is about to join the board of Daimler-Benz. Ludwig Kroeber-Kenneth's sarcastic comment: "Failing at Volkswagen is as valuable as an award for merit elsewhere!"

Former VW boss Kurt Lotz had no inclination to make a comeback at 59 and decided on a most unusual role for a superfluous car company manager. He was signed on by Baden-Württemberg premier Hans Filbinger as an adviser on environmental affairs.

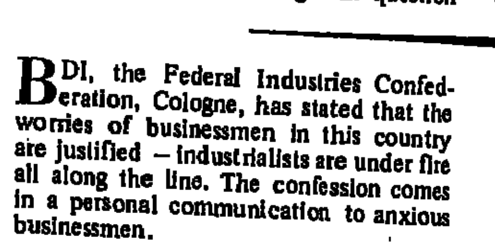
An even more direct service to the health of the nation is being performed by 47 year-old Manfred Köhnlechner, once with Bertelsmann. He had studied law and says that he received three better offers after parting company with Bertelsmann. But he studied medicine and opened a practice in Munich.

He travelled to Hong Kong and China where he studied the ancient healing art of acupuncture. Last Christmas he opened his own acupuncture clinic in which he treats mainly internal complaints, circulatory troubles and rheumatism.

His only remaining connection with the world of publishing on which he turned his back is as an author. He has written a book entitled *The Manager's Diet.*

Hans Otto Eglau

(Die Zeit, 10 August 1973)



Unacceptable face of capitalism worries young businessmen

BDI, the Federal Industries Confederation, Cologne, has stated that the worries of businessmen in this country are justified – industrialists are under fire all along the line. The confession comes in a personal communication to anxious businessmen.

The Confederation of Young Businessmen in Kassel extended an invitation to a conference to the representatives of the school press. But in vain. Editorial staffs of school newspapers replied that they could not attend because their classmates would brand them capitalists.

These two events are characteristic of a development that is worrying just about all businessmen in this country, no matter whether they are more at home in the padded leather chairs of the board-room or behind a drawing board in one of this country's smaller firms. The image of businessmen in the public eye has become very tarnished.

Two recent surveys (by Allensbach and the Cologne Research Centre for Empirical Socio-Economics) came up with rather flattering conclusions. For example Professor Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann summed up the results of the Allensbach survey thus: "The stereotyped image of the businessman shows two main characteristics. First he is regarded as hard-working and secondly as lacking in warmth and humanity."

The surveys revealed that seven out of ten people in this country would not want to be big businessmen themselves.

Sixty-five per cent expressed the opinion that top capitalists earn many times the average wage, yet do not do more for the country than the average worker.

About 85 per cent felt that businessmen were divorced from everyday life. Twenty-seven per cent condemned heads of industry for "drawing profits from the labours of others". Sixteen per cent went so far as to say that top industrialists were totally superfluous.

During the sixties there was a marked improvement in the image of the businessmam among the general public. But since then the glamour has worn off. An Allensbach survey conducted in 1950 showed that 59 per cent of businessmen would accede to the wishes of the staff that were unpalatable "only under legal pressure". In 1955 forty-eight per cent of industrialists still felt this way, according to those who worked under them.

By 1963 the degree of unrest among workers at the attitudes of their bosses had sunk to just 39 per cent of those questioned. When a similar survey among workers was conducted in 1971 it was discovered that the number of workers discontented with management had climbed to 57 per cent; almost as high as during the class struggle of twenty years ago.

In a recently published study *Sündenbock Unternehmer?* (Is the industrialist a scapegoat?) by Professor Burghard Freudenfeld the head of the Federal Economics Institute (formerly Industries Institute) in Cologne it is stated: "Businessmen know their role and are thus forced to act it out – they are the scapegoats."

Dr Freudenfeld, a notable champion of the free industrialist, warns of the possible consequences; "This indicates the onset of a phase in which industrial activity is likely to be cramped by uncertainty and anxieties."

This uncertainty affects at least 30,000 business managers and those who work for them. The BDI alone represents 39 individual industries associations with 100,000 members.

When pressurised these industrialists tend to club together, fearing for their image, so as to attack the social forces they feel are levelled against them and protect the economic system from a direct frontal assault.

Leading industrialists such as Konrad Henkel of the chemicals manufacturing firm and Hans-Günther Sohl, President of the BDI, have even admitted publicly that in the past industrialists have placed too little value on projecting their image to the public.

Wolfgang Herion, 43, from Pfaffen-

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■ FINANCE

Taxman holds out little hope of tax reliefs

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Economic policy, and in particular fiscal policy, is at the centre of discussions at present. The government and Opposition are busily trying to outdo each other in the formulation of ambitious plans. Each is trying to get in first and claim the honours.

Time will tell what crystallises out from what is being mooted and the declarations of intent we have so far heard. One factor is certain already – the taxpayer optimistic enough to believe that this lot will improve and that the taxman will do something to compensate for the difficulties he is experiencing with inflation is in for a disappointment.

But the discussions at present being held to see whether the burden of inflation on John Citizen can be relieved via the tax system have a serious background.

In Federal taxation laws there is one basic unwritten principle, namely that every man shall be taxed according to what he can afford and only according to what he can afford. But this principle is being increasingly infringed.

In the Bill at present pending for an income-tax law reform it is stated: "This country's income-tax rulings, more than any other fiscal measure, provide for fair taxation, placing the burden of taxation on each citizen according to his ability to shoulder that burden. The taxation scale works on the principle that with increasing income the citizen is able to pay a proportionately higher rate of tax."

This is the basis of so-called progressive taxation – the higher a person's earnings the greater the *proportion of it* paid to the State.

Despite paying more in tax the man with a higher income still has more left over to meet his living needs and provide for luxuries.

This system is fine until a situation arises where broad sectors of the community receive massive nominal increases in income without their *real* earnings increasing proportionately. Many workers receive a rise, then find they have been promoted into a higher tax bracket which means that they are no better – or worse – off. They are paying too much in tax, as statistics can readily prove.

For instance if wages increase by ten per cent revenue from wages tax *(Lohnsteuer)* goes up by eighteen per cent.

In addition the various tax-free allowances and rebates do not increase along with the rise in income. They remain static and thus their value to the taxpayer decreases. There is no denying that distortions arise as a result.

More light can be thrown on the subject by viewing it from the other side, namely State revenue. Historians may muse over facts such the 1,400 million Marks income tax revenue of 1913 for the whole area of the Reich, compared with the 33,000 million for the Federal Republic in 1965, the 53,000 million of 1970 and the more than seventy milliard that will be chalked up in 1974 if the law is not changed.

At the same time the proportion of total revenue provided by this country's two income taxes, *Lohnsteuer* and *Einkommensteuer*, has been steadily increasing. Eight years ago it was just over 31 per cent, while in 1971 it had increased to almost 37 per cent. So some relief for the taxpayer is urgently needed if fairness is to be achieved.

The question is: when and how. The CDU/CSU has jumped in first with a demand that some relief must be provided from the beginning of next year at the latest. For the moment the government is taking the line that the reforms will be part of the general tax reform, which will not come into operation until 1976.

Then the Chancellery announced that it might be possible to implement this measure prior to the tax reform package. Confusion is complete. Neither side has shown much consistency – the Opposition did not seem to be satisfied with the government's stabilisation measures until quite recently, and the government launched a polemic against the CDU's suggestions before veering in this direction itself.

Those who have fully weighed up the situation realise that it would not be possible to provide a noticeable tax relief for the taxpayer without setting thousands of millions of Marks in motion. A few Marks and there will not make any difference.

For instance if most workers were to be given relief of between twenty and thirty Marks a month it would cost the State six to eight milliard Marks a year.

Increased purchasing power

It is quite possible that the government could do without this money at present. But on the other hand the purchasing power of the country would be increased by these six to eight thousand million Marks, and this would run contrary to the government's economic policy, which involved siphoning off fourteen milliard Marks of purchasing power, in order to bring about a levelling off of price rises by the middle of next year to about six per cent. How can the sudden release of millions of Marks be reconciled with this situation?

Fortunately the government stated recently that stabilisation policy takes precedence over every other consideration for the time being.

Nevertheless government and Opposition should be reminded that stabilisation policies affect everyone, and that only a carefully weighed up stabilisation package has any prospects of success.

Higher salary earners and companies will be paying a ten-per-cent "stabilisation surchage" on their taxes until the middle of next year. Lower incomes have, rightly, been spared. If the lower income earners had been subjected to this surcharge there would have been no question of distributing the load fairly.

Anyone who attempts to hack his way through the tax jungle has a tough road ahead. Nothing can be done in a trice. He runs up against economic affairs policies of necessity, and that is a sphere that is more touchy than normal at present. Anyone who values a stable currency should not be prepared to wreck a growing awareness of the prices problem by clamouring for a gift of love from the taxman.

Heinz Murmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 August 1973)

Average total monthly earnings for male workers in 1973 in Marks

First quarter of 1973 (including all additional payments)

White-collar workers: Industrie 2431; Building 2381; Public services 2067; Banks and insurance companies 1872; Restaurants 1814; Service industries 1788; Commerce 1780; Transport 1731; Tradesmen 1606

Blue-collar workers: Industry 1560; Public services 1457; Transport 1417; Building 1374; Banks and insurance companies 1359; Tradesmen 1317; Restaurants 1218; Commerce 1213; Service industries 1066

Source: DIW

Young businessmens' worries

Continued from page 6

hofen, Bavaria, the National Chairman of the Study Group of Free Industrialists (ASU) in Bad Godesberg, said: "The businessman is by nature apolitical." Herion, who is also head of the Herion toothed-cog manufacturers, was defending the attitude adopted by industrialists in the past. But now in his work for the ASU he feels it is essential to defend by attacking. "To be an industrialist today is to be a social and political factor."

The present National Chairman of the Association of Young Industrialists, Michael Klett, whose company produces school books has led his members into direct confrontation with other groups in society. Last year he went so far as to risk a split in his organisation so as to push through his progressive ideas and to make the annual national meeting a forum at which Young Socialists and the unions could thrash out their differences with the Association.

This autumn in Augsburg the young industrialists intend to accuse the trades unions of abuses involving the creation of one-sided concentrations of power.

Vinegar manufacturer Richard Hengstenberg, one of the early leaders of the mostly middle-class young industrialists admits today: "We have cooled down. There's many a businessman who felt himself to be part of an elite during the period of the Economic Miracle."

His colleague Michael Bömers, the business manager of the famous Bremen wine shippers Reidemeister and Ulrich, who will be taking over the Chairmanship of the Association from Klett in the autumn, said: "The market in managers is low. It is up to managers to sell themselves to the public like any other product."

The Why, the political need to act, is something on which the young industrialists agree. But they have not agreed on the How.

Recently Michael Klett, speaking on behalf of the young industrialists attacked older businessmen for failing to have the courage of their convictions and falling short of the required war of words with those who disagree with them. He said that the gap that had been opened up between industrialists and other groups in society was evidence of a failure by key men and bodies in industry.

Klett announced a new policy for his 3,000-strong Association of "differentiated solidarity" with other associations. With Bömers as his successor the Association is assured of a continuation of Klett's ideas. Bömers has said: "I am in agreement with Herr Klett on all basic matters."

Up till now the regular change of Chairman every year has meant that the Association has lacked continuity.

Klett's Association justifies its existence by realising the need to parley with schoolboys and girls, left-wing teachers, Young Socialists and Young (Free) Democrats. The Association has set up its own study groups for the creation of new nursery schools, the rehabilitation of prisoners and formulation of plans for company management and participation schemes.

Otto A. Friedrich, the President of the Confederation of Employers Associations (BdA), Cologne, has warned: "Superficial tinkering with the image of industrialists will lead nowhere." Herr Friedrich says that businessmen must make their own contribution to society: Only in this way can we create solidarity between the citizen and private initiative in the hands of the entrepreneur, he feels.

By "contribution to society" Friedrich means work on environmental protection and other communal efforts.

Joachim Feyerabend

(Die Welt, 25 July 1973)

■ OCEANOGRAPHY

Scientists to investigate North Sea wave patterns

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Were quiz contestants to be asked how high ocean waves can grow few would give the right answer: between thirty and 35 metres (100 and 115 feet). And not even scientists know just how waves develop and what makes them tick, as it were.

Yet it would obviously be more than useful to know more about the ocean waves – to forecast swell, for instance. Fishing fleets could be more safely deployed, detours, damage and losses avoided.

Much the same is true of merchant shipping. In the United States alone more accurate information about wave patterns would result in estimated savings of roughly 100 million dollars a year.

Major units of marine engineering, of which today's oil and natural gas rigs are but the precursors, would not only operate in greater safety if more were known about the waves and advance warning of heavy swell were available.

Were more known about the fundamentals of swell and the factors that influence it, the engineering and construction techniques for rigs could be made safer.

Bearing in mind that the latest semi-submersible rigs cost not far short of 100 million Marks and that over a period of fifteen years no fewer than fourteen rigs of various kinds have been seriously damaged and for the most part been a write-off as a result of winds of up to 125 miles an hour and extremely heavy seas, it is evident that even substantial research investment could well be worth-while.

This September several hundred scientists, engineers and specialists in various fields from America, Canada, Britain, Holland, Denmark and this country are to join forces in Westerland on the North Sea holiday island of Sylt. With the aid of ships and aircraft they are to conduct a large number of experiments designed to shed light on the origins and life-span of waves. Research will be conducted in a limited area to the west of the island.

This international enterprise goes by the name of Joint North Sea Wave Project, or Jonswap for short.

The sea off Sylt has been chosen because the marine topography of the region up to twenty miles offshore is ideal for research purposes. The seabed rises gradually and evenly as it nears the island from the west. The island too is flat, so the air overhead is free from air pockets that might adversely affect measurements.

The Westerland project is the second of its kind. The island hosted Jonswap I, a much smaller-scale project, in 1968/69.

The organisations in this country that are associated with or sponsoring Jonswap 2 include the Federal Republic Hydrographic Institute of Hamburg, the meteorological service, the Neuwerk laboratories in Cuxhaven, the Bundeswehr water and geophysics research institute, the Federal Republic Research Association and a number of relevant university departments at Hamburg and Kiel, including the Kiel department of oceanology.

As in the past, the bulk of the work will not get under way until on-site research has been brought to a conclusion and project scientists have returned to their home laboratories to start evaluating data, comparing notes from one country to another and across the Atlantic and feeding their measurements to sophisticated computers.

Interesting features of the research programme can only be roughly outlined in words of one syllable but, broadly speaking, the influence of seabed formations on wave patterns remains controversial whereas atmospheric influence, undoubtedly a major factor, remains largely unexplained.



Scientific equipment being lowered over the side to measure ocean currents in the Joint North Sea Wave Project (Photo: Droscha)

Wind speed is by no means the sole criterion. Direction and run-up are also important. Other criteria include atmospheric pressure and temperature over the entire area under investigation, including pressure immediately above the water-level which will, it is hoped, shed much light on wave patterns.

For measurement purposes pillars have been hammered into the seabed at various points and strung with measuring devices so arranged as to remain a foot above the water.

The idea is not only to probe variations in atmospheric pressure that are clearly more or less dependent on the swell but also to determine the extent of this dependence and to do so automatically.

There is a partial interaction of atmosphere and waves but there is further interplay between individual waves, it is suspected. According to one theory which has yet to be confirmed small waves pass on their energy to larger waves in certain circumstances, the large waves growing larger and the smaller ones growing smaller and disappearing.

Ocean waves as a subject for experiment have evidently fired the imagination of physicists everywhere. Two Dutch helicopters specially stationed in Westerland will hover side by side above the waves, taking stereoscopic film of the swell.

American aircraft equipped with radar will use laser beams to measure the height of waves and a special programme has been drawn up for stationary radar equipment along the coast.

As large waves do not show up particularly well in a horizontal direction on radar screens, an attempt is to be made to pinpoint capillary waves on the crests, which surprisingly enough accurately reflect radar beams even though they are only a few inches high.

Should this programme prove a success the capillary waves will shed light on the progress of the larger waves on which they perch, as it were.

Hellmut Droscha

(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 August 1973)

Operation Overflow to probe North Atlantic currents

An entire fleet of research vessels recently set sail from this country to join an even larger, international research fleet in mid-August somewhere between Greenland and Scotland.

The three West German research vessels, the *Meteor*, this country's oceanlogical flagship, as it were, the *Meerkatze II*, a fishery protection vessel, and the *Walter Herwig*, a fishery research vessel, represent the largest national contingent in the Overflow '73 expedition.

Organised by the late Professor Günther Dietrich of Kiel, a leading Federal Republic oceangrapher, Overflow '73 will involve a further ten vessels and seven countries, Denmark and the Soviet Union each having detailed two vessels to take part in the project.

The purpose of the expedition is to probe the currents in the vicinity of the Greenland-Scotland ridge, which rises up to 1,640 feet below sea-level, marking a natural boundary between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean.

This is the point at which cold Arctic water heads south and the warm water of the Gulf Stream heads north. The cold water sinks to the bed of the Atlantic, progressing as far as the Equator, providing deep-sea creatures with a constant supply of oxygen. In return, as it were, the Gulf Stream provides the Arctic with South Sea warmth.

While the relatively warm Atlantic current flows north on the surface – visibly so, as it were – the cold Arctic water evidently crosses the threshold to the Atlantic at irregular intervals and imperceptibly, the whole process taking part well below the Gulf Stream.

The ridge is occasionally overflowed by substantial amounts of cold water. The purpose of Overflow is to find out when, how often and why.

Detailed knowledge of water movements across the ridge between Greenland and the Faroes ought to provide valuable information for many branches of science:

– Meteorologists have reason to hope that

DIE WELT

the data the expedition brings back will enable them to forecast weather developments in the Arctic more accurately.

– Environmental specialists hope to gain more comprehensive information on the basis of which to assess the extent to which the depths of the Atlantic can take waste, particularly nuclear waste, in their stride.

– Biologists and fishery experts expect to glean detailed data about unusual biological processes that occur at the watershed between two completely different oceans.

The area between the Faroes and Greenland, including Iceland, is not for nothing the richest fishing ground off the coast of Northern Europe. What happens in this area, as in the case of the Humboldt Stream off Peru, is that cold, nutritious deep-sea water rises almost to the surface, intensively fertilising surface waters.

There are other interesting phenomena awaiting clarification too. In overflowing in a southerly direction the Arctic waters take with them their own marine life, as does the Gulf Stream on its way north. There also exist intermediate fauna, including many edible fish such as perch, which appear to feel most at home in the intermediate zone between the two water masses.

This intermediate zone is pushed to and fro by the currents in both directions. Were the rhythm and causes of this overflow known, trawler fleets would be better able to stalk the swift shoals of perch, for instance.

The sea creatures that are swept over the divide into a strange environment lead an unusual life about which not too much is known. Fish of the Far North such as halibut come into contact with semi-tropical Gulf Stream fish such as certain kinds of sardine.

A number of fish species that drift north are known to be capable of survival in their new environment should they fail to find their way back. But they never reach maturity, putting on weight instead.

These freaks can be up to three or four times the size of their Gulf Stream cousins and they are a popular prey for the scavengers of the Northern seas such as the common cod.

Biological research and marine chemistry from only a minor part of the total research programme, however. Measurements of water movements will take a full four weeks and will be carried out partly from ocean buoys, automatically and without supervision.

Data, stored on magnetic tape, will then be fed to computers for evaluation. The expedition is expected to bring back between ten and twenty million data concerning water temperature, content, direction of current, visibility in the water, electrical conductivity and nutrition content at all depths of the threshold area.

This data will for the most part be pieced together in this country.

Harald Steiner

(Die Welt, 10 August 1973)

■ THEATRE

Premieres galore in the forthcoming theatre season

The new theatre season in the German-speaking world appears quite promising if, that is, statistics are anything to go by – between fifty and sixty premieres have already been announced.

When it is considered that many theatres still have to draw up their final programme and that some new plays are being produced simultaneously or all but simultaneously at a number of theatres, the range will be even broader.

Few of the well-known playwrights who set their stamp on the theatre in past seasons have written new works. However Friedrich Dürrenmatt's *Mitmacher* is to be given its Federal Republic premiere.

Audiences at Zürich enjoyed the play but the press did not approve. Dürrenmatt himself was not happy with the production, and has taken the opportunity of providing a new version for the Mannheim theatre which he himself will be directing. Other theatres also plan to stage the play.

As far as Dürrenmatt's Swiss colleague Max Frisch is concerned, theatre-goers will only be able to see a new version of his *Chinesische Mauer* originally produced in Paris in 1972. The production in Berne will be the German-language premiere of this version.

Interest is therefore being focused on the new Hochhuth work. After his success with *Die Hebamme* Hochhuth has turned to the old Greek legend of Lysistrata. He has transferred the story to modern Greece but insists he is criticising all countries in which basic democratic rights could lose their validity after a change in the political system.

Max Frisch once advised Hochhuth to have his works premiered simultaneously at more than one theatre to lessen the risk of a bad production or review. *Lysistrate* is due to begin in Bonn, Essen and Hamburg's Ernst Deutsch Theater at the beginning of February 1974.

What has the younger generation to offer? Let us begin with those playwrights who have already made a name for themselves. Franz Xaver Kroetz worked under Dr Peter Stoltzenberg in Heidelberg and has now followed him to Bremen.

This results in the curious situation of a typical Bavarian working in one of the proud Hanseatic cities of north Germany and staging his play *Männersache und Weiberleut* within the framework of the collective that Stoltzenberg plans to establish.

Peter Handke's new play *Die Unvernünftigen sterben aus* is said by its publisher to deal with manufacturers and their feelings. We shall see what this entails when Peter Stein produces it at Berlin's Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer next spring.

Rainer Werner Fassbinder is also having one of his plays premiered – and for the first time he will not be acting as director as well. Peter Palitzsch will be producing *Die schönen Tangos der Faschisten* which deals with the false splendour of the fifties and has Evita Peron, the wife of the Argentinian dictator, as the lead role. Fassbinder wants the lessons of the play applied to the Federal Republic: "You can see how minor reforms mask the gross deception of the populace."

Another Fassbinder product is a stage version of his film *Warnung vor einer heiligen Nutte*. Charles Lang will be producing it at Berlin's Theater die Freie Volksbühne, which is now controlled by Kurt Hübner.

Hartmut Lange's *Die Ermordung des Ajas oder Ein Diskurs über das Holzhacken* is to be produced at Berlin's Schiller Theater by Hans Lietzau. Another Lange play, *Staschek oder das Leben des Ovid*, is planned for the Württembergisches Staatstheater in Stuttgart.

The play takes the form of a confrontation between Staschek, a collective farm-worker who has fled the German Democratic Republic, and a number of figures from Ancient Rome or the works of Horace, Ovid and Caesar.

Nothing new is expected from Gerlind Reinshagen, only an adaptation of her play about Marilyn Monroe for Castrop-Rauxel. Tübingen theatre however announces a new Günter Wallraff play – *Von einem der auszog und das Fürchten lernte*.

Finally, Erwin Sylvanus draws a portrait of Kurt Tuchholsky in his *Sanssouci*. The play traces the most important stages of Tuchholsky's life and his four pseudonyms appear as independent figures to illustrate his various characteristics. The play is to be premiered in Münster.

A large number of new names will catch the eye to a greater or lesser extent in the new season. There is for example Karl Otto Mühl whose *Rheinpromenade* is due to be premiered in his home town of Wuppertal in September.

Six other theatres have already stated their intentions of staging the play, ZDF has obtained the television rights and Süddeutscher Rundfunk the sound broadcasting rights.

The play, Karl Otto Mühl's first, is set in a small town in the general area of Bonn and Cologne. It is the story of commonfolk who are the slaves of habit. Among them are an old though still vital locksmith, who lives alone and suffers from loneliness, and a 29-year-old girl who is just as lonely as an assistant in a hospital's kitchens. A love affair develops between the two.

Gerhard Roth's *Lichtenberg* is due to be staged three times – in Frankfurt's Theater am Turm under Wolfgang Wiens, in Graz under Peter Fitul and in Zürich's Theater am Neumarkt under Horst Zankl.

Vienna's Volkstheater is to follow in December. Roth, a thirty-year-old playwright from Graz, depicts how an individual is overcome by the instincts he thinks he has repressed. The play is named after Georg Christoph Lichtenberg.

A number of plays due to be staged in the coming theatre season will have to prove themselves. They include Niels Höpfner's *Bericht über Mäuse*, planned for Bielefeld, which depicts everyday life in the backroom of a shoe shop where the salesgirls meet.

Jürgen Becker, the holder of Cologne's award for literature, is having his play *Die Zeit nach Harrimann* staged in Münster. Manfred Taymund Richter is the producer. In November the Basle theatre plans to stage *Die lange Nacht der Detektive*, the first play by Basle writer Urs Widmer. Niels Peter Rudolf will be the producer.

Berndt W. Wessling, born in 1935, had a series of successes in the mid-sixties with his *Louisa*, a comedy about students, and has since published biographies of Astrid Varnay, Wolfgang Windgassen, Lotte Lehmann and Max Brod.

Wessling now lives in Hamburg and it is in the city's Ernst Deutsch Theater, the former Junges Theater, that his play *Wo du hingehst, da will auch ich (hingehen)* is to be premiered. The play is a burlesque comedy set in a present-day Jewish environment. One of the members of the cast will be Ursula Herking.

The Ernst Deutsch Theater is also staging Oswald Döpke's production of Wilhelm Wolfgang Schütz' *Gebrauchsanweisung für einen Reichsverweser*. Schütz, who is over sixty, describes how a new wave of right-wing extremism attacks a weak democracy and unscrupulous politicians take this opportunity of setting up a new dictatorship. Schütz, the former head of the "Indivisible Germany" organisation, wrote the play in 1972.

Swiss playwright Hansjörg Schneider, who has already had two plays performed at Zürich Schauspielhaus, has chosen a topical subject for his latest play *Der Erfinder* though he sets the action in a Swiss village of fifty years ago. The premiere is due to take place in Zürich though Dortmund may stage the play simultaneously.

Last but not least there is the oddity of the German-language premiere of an almost unknown German play in Hamburg's Ernst Deutsch Theater [illegible] years after it was written!

Oskar Panizza, born in the mid-nineteenth century was a doctor, writer and religious critic and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for blasphemy in 1895. The previous year, 1894, he had published his play *Das Liebeskonzil*. By 1895 it was banned.

The play was forgotten until Jorge Lavelli premiered it in Paris in 1969. He is also responsible for producing the forthcoming German-language premiere in Hamburg.

Panizza depicts God the Father surrounded by a grotesque heavenly court. God the Father, with the approval of Mary and Jesus Christ, enters into an alliance with the Devil to punish immoral persons with venereal disease.

Returning to the present-day theatrical world, a few names have remained unmentioned. They have either written no new plays or are still at work on them. We may therefore hear from one or more of them during the course of the season.

Tankred Dorst may well be one of them: "I am writing a play about a few people aged around thirty who do not want to integrate themselves into society but want to make something of their lives. They do however fall into the trap."

Dieter Forte is writing a sequel to his *Buchhaltung* which may be premiered in Basle in April 1974. Gerhard Kelling has written a play entitled *Clausewitz* while Renke Korn is working on her *Öl* [illegible]. Gaston Salvatore on a play about this country's foreign workers.

We must not forget the interesting plays that are now emerging from the German Democratic Republic. Ulrich Plenzdorf's *Die neuen Leiden des jungen W.* is being performed in a number of towns.

Volker Braun's *Die Kipper* is to be given its Federal Republic premiere in Wuppertal. The version thrashed out together with the playwright is largely based on the production that East Berlin theatre-goers were able to see at the Deutsches Theater in the spring.

But Peter Hacks' *Adam und Eva* should prove the most popular work in German-speaking theatres in the 1973-74 season. Göttingen is staging the Federal Republic première and Berne the Swiss. Many other theatres are putting on the play afterwards.

Dieter Hadamczik

(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 August 1973)

16th International Theatre Institute congress to be held in West Berlin



The Fifteenth World Congress of the International Theatre Institute held in Moscow from 25 May to 1 June and attended by delegates from 42 countries decided unanimously to entrust the Federal Republic with the organisation of the Sixteenth World Congress.

Before the Sixteenth Congress opens at Berlin's Congress Hall on 1 June 1975 the Theatre and Youth Committee plans to organise three conferences under the auspices of the International Theatre Institute to discuss the opportunities open to drama outside of normal theatres, the conditions facing young actors and drama training in general.

These conferences are due to take place in London in November 1973, in the German Democratic Republic in the spring of 1974 and in the Soviet Union in the autumn of 1974.

Beforehand a conference organised by the International Theatre Institute's Committee for Theatre Questions in the Third World is due to meet from 6 to 9 September 1973 in connection with the Shiraz Festival.

The agenda includes the proposal that theatres in Asia, Africa and South America should cooperate more closely. The conference will also discuss the drama of ethnic minorities and the possibility of European nations' subsidising theatres in the Third World and examine what chances drama has of becoming a factor in national education.

The "Theatre of the Nations" Festival which has always taken place in Paris can only be continued in modified form as the French government has stated it is unable to support the Festival financially any longer.

An international workshop project has therefore been established under Jean-Louis Barrault who attended the Moscow Congress alongside Georgi Tovstonogov and Galina Ulanova of the Soviet Union, Ellen Stewart from the United States, Jack Wittika of Finland, August Everding, Ivan Nagel and Hans Peter Doll from the Federal Republic, Yashaya Weinberg of Israel and Walter Felsenstein, Benno Besson and Wolfgang Heinz from the German Democratic Republic.

The workshop will operate in various towns and countries and make preparations for the "Theatre Festival of the Nations" which is planned to take place every two years. The invitations for the 1975 Festival in Warsaw have already been issued.

The International Theatre Institute's Executive Committee put forward a motion calling for congresses and conferences only to be allocated to those countries guaranteeing entry to delegates of all States and regions without exception.

The motion was approved though Egypt and Lebanon voted against. Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Syria and the German Democratic Republic abstained.

(Die Welt, 8 August 1973)

■ CINEMA

Ulli Lommel's *Die Zärtlichkeit der Wölfe*

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
CHRIST UND WELT

No other film at this year's international festival in Berlin was so vociferously condemned by the public as Ulli Lommel's *Die Zärtlichkeit der Wölfe* (The tenderness of wolves).

The plot was too horrific, the imagery too terrifying. The hero of the film is Fritz Haarmann, a rag-and-bone man and black marketeer, and by inclination a mass murderer.

Haarmann, born on 25 October 1879, ranks alongside Peter Kürten from Düsseldorf and Karl Denke from Silesia as one of the most terrifying figures in German criminal history after the First World War. Between 1918 and 1924 24 murders were ascribed to him. He probably committed many more.

The court did not dally unduly on the question of criminal responsibility, as was customary in those days. Despite concern expressed by international experts Fritz Haarmann was said to be completely responsible for his actions. The press dubbed him "The beast of Hanover" and he ended his days on 15 April 1925 under the guillotine.

In his film Ulli Lommel is not concerned with the beastly aspects but with a man who suffers from his own contrary nature and is destroyed, ragging with him many others into the abyss.

Lommel and Kurt Raab, in the role of Haarmann, make up for what the court failed to investigate: the question of what kind of man this Haarmann was.

Raan treats the part like Peter Lorre in Fritz Lang's *M* (1931) as a man filled with inner anxieties and torments, searching for love, understanding and a justification of his existance.

On the one hand he is filled with innocent almost childish joy when sitting with his friends at the local pub. On the other hand he is full of doubts when his friend and lover Hans Grans deceives him. Then he becomes an uncontrollable sadist when biting through the jugular vein of his young victims.

Haarmann is like a vampire, living on the blood of young and beautiful people. And as he is a homosexual his victims are exclusively tender boys. A perverse drive makes him kill those he loves.

Lommel and Raab succeed in capturing the sinister nature of this destructive force. They show that Haarmann's urges go beyond vampire-like eroticism, becoming a kind of blood fetish divorced from the body of the victim.

In the key scene of the film Haarmann does not drink the blood pulsing from the body of his victim but licks it up from the table like a hopeless alcoholic, who has seen some spilt spirit.

The film portrays Haarmann as a sick man and enables the audience to understand him and sympathise with him. He is certainly more appealing than the snooping neighbour who spies on him and betrays him to the police.

Kurt Raab wrote the screenplay for this film three years ago but could not find a producer. But now this country's film luminary Rainer Werner Fassbinder has provided the money.

While working with Peter Zadek in Bochum Fassbinder's group of players shot the film in nearby Gelsenkirchen. It is Lommel's third film and the first one to find a distributor.

All in all *Die Zärtlichkeit der Wölfe* is a rather badly balanced film. Excessive concentration on certain scenes makes for a rather turgid rhythm which tries the audience's patience. The trick of alternating the scene from post-First World War to post-Second World War to show how the circumstances have been repeated is also superfluous. But as Fritz Haarmann Kurt Raab gives a particularly impressive performance, and time and again Lommel produces surprisingly successful and atmospheric scenes, including one outstanding scene with Erwin Bootz, Marlene Dietrich's former pianist.

(Deutsche Zeitung, 27 July 1973)

Thirty per cent of films subsidised

About thirty per cent of Federal Republic films given their first showing between 1967 and 1972 were part financed by the Film Promotional Institution (FFA).

Of 667 films made in this period 489 were registered with the FFA which awarded the basic promotional sum to 195 productions.

According to the recently published report by the FFA for 1972 the funds available last year for financing films were 6,278,000 Marks. Subsidies were awarded to 25 films equally, each receiving about a quarter of a million Marks.

The proceeds of the film surcharge – ten Pfennigs per seat sold – dropped in 1972 by 200,000 Marks to 14,409,235 Marks.

For the first time since the amendment to film promotional legislation in 1971 the planned 2.6 million Marks for supplementary subsidy was available in full. These funds went to four recommended films and six "good entertainment" films.

(Die Welt, 12 July 1973)



Gustav Rudolf Sellner in the title role of Maximilian Schell's film *Der Fussgänger* with Dagmar Hirtz (Photo: Constantin)

Maximilian Schell's new film *Der Fussgänger*

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG

If the few outstanding filmmakers this country possesses prefer to shoot their films overseas this must be a clear indication of the unattractive film climate in this country.

Maximilian Schell originally intended to show his film *Der Fussgänger* (The pedestrian) during the Berlin Film Festival but his colleagues in Munich strongly ued him not to. He was told that Berlin would tear his film apart, but international fame beckoned in Moscow.

Such a precaution seems unjustified in this case, although *Die Zärtlichkeit der Wölfe* and Norbert Kückelmann's *Die Sachverständigen* (The experts) were severely criticised.

Maximilian Schell has succeeded in producing an excellent portrait of a German, bound to give rise to far-reaching discussion. It is the story of an industrialist named Giese, played by Gustav Rudolf Sellner, the former general manager of the Deutsche Oper, Berlin. This provides a first-class example of the German way of thinking and acting in the past and present.

The film is a horrific nightmare, an oppressive dance of death with music provided by Manos Hajidakis.

Maximilian Schell quotes a sentence from James Joyce which could be the key to the film: "History is a nightmare from which I am trying to awaken."

Awakening could mean liberation for Giese but he is not allowed to wake up. He is tied up too much to the nightmare of former misdeeds and present guilt. He is a prisoner of his anxiety which made him a hired murderer in the War. He is not prepared to accept responsibility because this would mean a prior acceptance of guilt.

When Giese is confronted with his dead son he defends his action by pointing to the fear that gripped everyone at that time. The son asks: "Do you really believe that?" This is the question that millions of sons could ask millions of fathers, but they do not. They only act like Giese's second son who on the surface has distanced himself from his bourgeois environment saying: "What you have done with your life, including the war years, is your business."

(Handelsblatt, 3 August 1973)

Subsidised cinema

The Federal municipalities committee has drawn up 39 questions on subsidised films in the year from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972 to present to its members. Opinions on this form of aiding the cinema are varied.

Of 138 towns covered 57 carry out no direct subsidy of cinemas. Seventy one towns do and another ten had set up community cinemas. A further 104 towns cooperate with organisations already in existence such as universities, film libraries and youth welfare offices, museums, commercial cinemas or film clubs.

In the period covered by the report these establishments produced 5,591 shows with a total of 6,578 titles. The total audiences were 422,805.

The ten community cinemas had the largest audiences, 121,909 with the universities second at 114,353.

Cooperation with commercial cinemas in Celle, Krefeld, Mönchengladbach, Nuremberg, Solingen, Villingen-Schwenningen and Wiesbaden is based on individual agreements in which the local governments provide guarantees of subsidies in case of failure to attract an adequate paying audience. This form of cooperation does work but with 113 films shown at 213 performances audiences were under 30,000.

According to the figures now available it is clear that community cinemas are not the Cinderella of the film world. Their average audiences are between 46 and 138 per performance and the subsidies they receive are far less than opponents of subsidised cinema like to believe. Subsidies are on the whole quite reasonable.

Aachen provides the most, 219,000 Marks and Neuss the least, 248 Marks. The average is about 40,000.

Subsidies per capita of population produce some remarkable figures: Cologne – 18.96 Marks, Celle – 45.78 and Bielefeld 3.53.

Every town comes up with its own scheme for community film work. They may decide to cooperate with cinemas already in existence, work in conjunction with subsidised cinemas already going or choose a different scheme.

The following towns and cities have community cinemas: Munich (since 1963 in the Stadtmuseum), Leverkusen (1969), Duisburg (1970), Bremerhaven (1971), Frankfurt (1971), Düsseldorf (1972) and Erlangen this year.

The average seating capacity in these cinemas is 336. Five towns have their own accommodation while three had to rent projection rooms.

Frankfurt tops the list of community cinema work. It had 189 performances showing 305 films and attracting 33,919 people. Düsseldorf and Duisburg come next, followed by Munich with 201 performances and 57 films attracting 13,867 people.

Community subsidised cinemas have created enthusiasm and a number of towns have decided to open them up: Aachen, Bocholt, Darmstadt, Dortmund, Kassel, Krefeld, Mönchengladbach, Offenbach, Osnabrück, Recklinghausen, Wiesbaden and Zweibrücken.

About a half of the towns engaged in community cinema ventures consider this service part of the further education system, with a total of 1,351 performances and 1,231 films. But there is already a clear trend showing that colleges want to cease film work drawing on a normal programme of films and go indepedent so as to develop special forms of community cinema work.

This applies particularly to the not-so-large towns while in medium-sized and larger towns there is a more marked tendencies towards community cinemas as part of the municipal cultural programme.

Kurt Joachim Fischer

(Die Welt, 14 July 1973)

MEDICINE

Nervous fatigue cases on the increase

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG

"Next to pain, fatigue is the main reason why a person consults his doctor," Professor Schretzemayr, head of the Advanced Medical Training Council, told a congress in Augsburg.

The Welfare Congress in Munich echoed his words. Thirty per cent of mothers living in urban areas and forty per cent in rural areas suffer from fatigue and lethargy.

This state of mental discomfort is fast becoming a disease of epidemic proportions. Doctors claim that nearly everybody today is performing at a reduced level.

Little literature has been written about fatigue and few investigations have been conducted. The mystery is increased by the fact that this state of fatigue occurs when a person works shorter hours, does lighter work or goes on holiday for a longish period.

There are a number of common explanations for this reduction of a person's vitality. Nerves are subjected to excessive irritation with the result that it is harder to get to sleep and continue to sleep deeply than was once the case.

Television broadcasts continue until about eleven o'clock at night and few people go to bed earlier as a result. Any person who has to start work early and get up at five o'clock in the morning does not sleep long enough.

There is also the question of noise. Once a person has gone to bed he must still compete with a variety of noises coming from the street below or from a neighbouring flat.

But these explanations are of little help to doctors and researchers. Even if doctors ensure that their patients are able to sleep seven or eight hours without disturbances, their state of nervous fatigue does not improve.

Dr Funk of Homburg University Neurological Hospital in the Saar has examined the typical symptoms and causes of this new syndrome. Writing in the medical journal *Medizinische Klinik* he states: "An increasing number of patients admitted to hospital are diagnosed to be suffering from pathological fatigue, nervous exhaustion or depression . . ."

Dr Funk divides these patients into two main groups. Either performance slackens because demands were too high in the first place (external strain) or the breakdown is due to the reduction in vitality (to a certain extent internal failure).

The failure at school of an untalented pupil is one example of external strain. The unaccustomed demands of a new timetable or teacher exert such a mental and intellectual strain upon him that the doctor diagnoses a state of fatigue.

There is also the case of the man who complains that he has too much work and that the boss piles everything upon his shoulders. At night he is exhausted and is still tired after a night's sleep.

It took a long time for his doctor to discover that the patient had been in the same job for six years and that the amount of work he had to do had not increased. The reason for his fatigue was lack of promotion.

In cases of "internal failure" doctors are unable to trace any external cause or physical disorder. This group includes patients who gradually realise that their performance is flagging over the course of months and years and that the same work they once did effortlessly is now proving a strain.

Irritability is one outcome, lethargy another. Patients of this type often give up all their interests, sit around apathetically and are suffering from a state of lassitude by the time they consult their doctor.

This large group consists exclusively of middle-aged persons, mainly men between 45 and 55 who have failed in professional or family life and are often admitted to hospital as neurotics.

These are genuine cases of failure and experiencing it day in day out depresses these persons more and more and finally causes them to resign. This sense of failure is caused not by the shock of an outside event or even excessive demands but the yardsticks with which the person judges the world around him.

Vitality decreases and patients enter a state of depression they consider permanent. They often apply for a disability pension as a result. As a medical examination reveals no physical disorders and their mental condition is vague, doctors prescribe neurosis and the application is refused.

Women who suffer the same state of depression but do not go out to work find it easier to mask these symptoms and overcome this mood of failure. The family too can often prompt such an improvement in this condition by helping out in the home and through sympathy that medical treatment is no longer required. Housewives are also less liable to consult a doctor than for instance industrial workers enjoying the backing of the social insurance schemes.

Dr Funk believes that doctors should take the mental situation of these patients into consideration instead of sending them to one specialist after another.

Wolf Schirmacher

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 4 August 1973)

Lüscher's colour test defended by leading psychiatrist

Dr Max Lüscher's colour test has been in existence for almost twenty-five years but it is still the subject of controversy among specialists. One of this country's psychiatrists has now sprung to Dr Lüscher's defence.

During tests he conducted on healthy women and those suffering from depression he was able to record remarkable differences that are of considerable importance as far as the correct treatment of mental disorders is concerned.

Dr F. Stöffler of Hadamar Psychiatric Hospital conducted Dr Lüscher's eight-colour test on 36 woman patients he had been treating for depression. The women were asked to choose their favourite colour from a list of eight – grey, blue, green, red, yellow, violet, brown and black.

The colour they chose was then struck off the list and they once again had to choose their favourite colour from the ones remaining. This continued until each of the patients had arranged the colours in a list of preference. During the same period Dr Stöffler conducted the test on 61 mentally normal woman to form a comparison.

His findings were astonishingly clear-cut. The majority of the mentally normal women preferred red and yellow while his patients plummed for the darker colours – brown, grey and black.

- Red is considered the colour of love and sex. It indicates natural urges, vitality and a sexual drive.
- Yellow is seen as the colour of the sun and light. "Yellow is the joy at waking in the morning," Dr Stöffler comments. "Yellow indicates enterprise, interest, development, hope. Yellow is also thought of as the colour of community and group consciousness."
- Green is the colour of nature. It indicates vitality, self-confidence, perseverance, steadfastness and persistence. Whenever red, yellow and green appear at the top of the list, irrespective of the order in which they are listed, this [illegible] that the person is able to do any work [illegible] hand quickly and with care, Dr Stöffler claims.
- Blue is equated psychologically with the concepts of calm, contentedness, commitment and religion. Preference [illegible] blue also indicates difficulties with other persons and problems of friendship [illegible] love.
- Violet is the colour of the [illegible] world in which children for example [illegible]. Until the age of puberty 75 per cent [illegible] children express a preference for [illegible] colour. Pregnant women as well [illegible] alcoholics and other addicts often [illegible] violet. "This suggests a tendency to [illegible] reality in an infantile manner," [illegible] Stöffler comments.
- Brown indicates domesticity, the [illegible] and material reality. Persons [illegible] physical disorders normally put it [illegible] the top of their list.
- Grey indicates distance, boredom [illegible] indifference. If a preference is expressed for this colour, the patient is thought [illegible] have suffered a reduction of vitality.
- Black is the colour of conclusiveness [illegible] corresponds to the concept of death [illegible] oblivion but it can also suggest [illegible] attitude of opposition to the world. [illegible] depressive patient who puts black top [illegible] the list is defying the world," Dr Stöffler explains. "There is a major [illegible] suicide in these cases."

Dr Stöffler admits in an [illegible] published in the medical journal *Ärzt[illegible] Praxis* that the Lüscher test is a relatively coarse procedure which cannot [illegible] be perfect.

"But the test is suitable for hos[illegible] cases or surgery patients," he stresses. [illegible] is easy to conduct, takes very little [illegible] and the patients do not feel as if [illegible] being examined. Almost all look up[illegible] test favourably."

Lajos Schöne/PAT

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1973)

New test for babies born with mucoviscidosis

Neue Hannoversche

Hanover's obstetric clinics have been experimenting over the past six months with a procedure designed to trace serious hereditary diseases in newly-born infants. The scheme will soon be extended to the whole of Lower Saxony.

Doctors thought that baby Torsten had whooping cough. But the cause of his spasms and critical pneumonia resulting from his condition was considerably more dangerous – Torsten was suffering from mucoviscidosis, the commonest hereditary disease of the metabolism.

At least one new-born babe in two thousand suffers from this disease and the condition is frequently not recognised until it is too late. One white person in 25 has a hereditary disposition enabling him to pass on the disease, which can prove fatal in serious cases.

Early diagnosis is the only solution and the new method tested at Hanover's obstretric clinics over the last six months has made this possible.

The procedure, developed by a pharmaceutical concern, could not be simpler. Years ago it was discovered that children with mucoviscidosis excrete an above-average proportion of albium proteins in their meconium. The reason is that the glands producing specific secretions are not functioning normally.

The high protein content often blocks the intestines to such a dangerous extent that only an operation can help in particularly serious cases. The bronchial tubes are coated with a thick mucus and become gradually blocked. Coughing fits and pneumonia result as the respiratory organs are unable to purify themselves as they do under normal conditions.

Dr Martin Maneke of Hanover health department claims that the early diagnosis now possible will permit preventive treatment to combat the disease, especially where the respiratory organs are concerned.

Nurses and midwives can easily find out whether the new-born child has mucoviscidosis. The new test is as simple as the test strips designed to trace diabetes. A test strip coated with the child's meconium is dipped into a test-tube containing distilled water.

If the strip turns blue, it must be assumed that the child is suffering from this dangerous hereditary disease. This suspicion will be confirmed if the child is found to be excreting an above-average amount of salt in its sweat within the next three months.

The strips have turned blue four times since the tests began in Hanover's hospitals last January. In three [illegible] cases the child was found to be suffering from mucoviscidosis. "The method [illegible] proved successful," Dr Maneke comments. "The children can now [illegible] protected against a life of infirmity."

Lower Saxony's Welfare Ministry [illegible] also reacted favourably to the experiment which was financed by the city [illegible] Hanover and the manufacturers of [illegible] new strip. "This new type of preventive examination can be introduced throughout the whole Federal state in the [illegible] future," a Ministry spokesman commented.

As sickness insurance companies have gradually come to realise that preventive treatment is more beneficial and less costly than years of treatment when [illegible] disease has reached an advanced stage, the ministry hopes they will cover the costs of the scheme.

Dr Maneke and his colleagues [illegible] Hanover's obstetric clinics have also obtained favourable results with other tests conducted on new-born children. Since preventive examinations were introduced ten years ago to trace cases [illegible] mental deficiency caused by phenylketonuria twelve infants have been treated [illegible] time.

"They have developed along the same lines as other children of their age thanks to a special diet," Dr Maneke states. [illegible] this defect had not been discovered they would be completely imbecilic today. Three of these young patients have elder brothers and sisters who are mentally subnormal. They were born outside [illegible] Hanover and were not tested.

Willi Carl

(Neue Hannoversche, 26 July 1973)

EDUCATION

Education authorities must pay more regard to labour market requirements

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG

Politicians responsible for education are haunted by the alarming prospect that an academic proletariat could develop in the Federal Republic by the eighties or nineties, reflecting the situation here in the twenties or that prevalent in many developing nations today.

The Hanover-based university information agency has published a booklet entitled Career Training and the Further Education Sector in which Hajo Riese and his staff try to estimate the number of academics that will be needed in future.

Since the end of the Second World War an increasing proportion of high-school pupils have taken their advanced school-leaving certificate and more and more of them are crowding into our universities.

The only reason that it has not been a problem before is because the rapidly growing economy, expanding public administation and the education and science sector have always been able to absorb the increasing number of university graduates.

Supply rarely outstripped demand or vice-versa. When it did it was a question of quality and not quantity. For instance the shortage of teachers qualified specifically for schools of commerce was made good by appointing economics or management graduates. Engineers always managed to find a job even if they were not specialised in the required sector.

This state of affairs could change in the eighties. As specialisation increases, the interchangeability of university graduates drops. Though Hajo Riese and his staff state that there will still be a shortage of some six thousand graduates if the current educaation system is retained and the planned reforms, are carried out, with the additional demand this entails over the next twenty years, they are ignoring one of the main problems.

Over eight hundred thousand posts for lawyers and economists will be vacant while over 340,000 scientists and over 430,000 teachers and instructors will be unemployed. And in future there will be fewer opportunities to balance the demand in one sector with the supply in another.

Riese and his staff therefore state that education policy should be geared to the needs of labour market. The labour market should not be forced, as in the past, to absorb what the universities turn out more or less by chance.

A comprehensive university system should be established in future, they recommend. The range of courses offered must include subjects that could only be studied outside universities in the past. The range of qualifications must be broader and the universities must arrange courses in subjects that the future labour market requires.

Riese and his staff have estimated the number of graduates that the universities will turn out in the next twenty years, always supposing that the current education system is retained. The upper limit is based on the demands raised by the Arts and Science Council in 1971.

According to their calculations, thirty per cent of a school year will take a course of further education by 1980. Almost 1.3 million persons will attend an institute of further education between 1971 and 1981 and almost 2.3 million between 1981 and 1991, an increase of 130 per cent and 300 per cent respectively over the period between 1961 and 1971.

Riese and his staff also estimate the number of graduates that will be required by industry, administration and science. They assume that there will be a specific rate of economic growth and productivity in the various sectors.

As far as the employment of educationalists in schools and universities is concerned, they have made use of forecasts estimating the future number of pupils and students.

Riese and his colleagues differentiate between three different categories of occupation – jobs for which university education is not regarded as essential (C-professions), those which are tending to demand more graduates than was once the case (A-professions) and those that are already integrated into the further education sector (B-professions). A and B-professions only make up one quarter of all professions.

The first criterion as to whether a profession is academic or not is the proportion of graduates employed in 1961. Riese and his staff then assume that there will be a trend to employ an increasing number of graduates up to 1991. They also examine what would happen in this profession if less emphasis were placed on a university degree.

The A and B-professions with their large number of graduates are subdivided into "inflexible" professions which can only be practised after a specific course of training (medicine and law for instance) and "flexible" professions which can employ graduates who have studied any one of a large number of subjects.

Riese and his staff are therefore able to draw up a list of basic demand and maximum demand up to 1991. If the planned reforms are carried out, while the current university system is retained, the next twenty years will see a glut of science, education and arts graduates and a shortage of lawyers, economists, medics, engineers and agriculturalists.

But their forecasts also reveal that the labour market will be able to absorb academics, as far as quantity at any rate is concerned, always supposing that thirty per cent of all school-leavers take a course of further education.

There must however be a basic reorganisation. If education policy bears these forecasts in mind there is always a chance of demand and supply in the academic professions being balanced by 1991.

Whatever the case, it would be wrong for school-leavers to be influenced by these forecasts and switch from a course of study in a subject where supply outstrips demand to one in which demand outstrips supply.

(Handelsblatt, 3 August 1973)

■ PUBLISHING & TV

Nick Carter – the hero of penny dreadfuls

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

No library stocks penny dreadfuls, no catalogue registers them. But every week new titles appear, are bought, read, passed on to friends and re-read until they finally land in the dustbin, tattered and torn. This type of literature provides millions of readers with an escape from the monotony of everyday life.

Penny dreadfuls are a twentieth-century product. One of their first heroes was Nick Carter whose adventures were read by Americans as early as 1885. Carter was the brainchild of a journalist by the name of John Russell Coryell who wrote the first stories for the *New York Weekly*. After 1890 they appeared in magazine form.

Interest was staggering. One series sold fifty thousand copies a week in 1910. Their success was in no way impaired by the attacks of horrified schoolteachers and other critics who did not realise that the high circulation figures signified real public demand.

Nick Carter is the central figure of one of these series. The individual stories merely illustrate new characteristics or add substance to those that have appeared in former issues.

The hero gains form from week to week. He becomes an institution and many readers no longer look upon him as a fictional character. The individual story is looked upon subconsciously as a type of report on the life of a real person.

Nick Carter was conceived as a model of justice and masculinity. Readers expect to perform miracles – and he does. However complicated the case, he finds the vital clue that leads to its solution.

Carter surpasses everyone in physique and expertise. Readers can rely on him even when a situation appears difficult. Nick Carter can be described as the living guarantee of a happy ending.

Readers can enjoy all the dangers he faces to the full as they know he is invincible and the criminals will automatically be punished. Readers are taught that there can be such a thing as an infallible human being.

As readers are aware of the discrepancy between their own abilities and those of their beloved hero they are willing to place their trust in miracle men in real life and grant them full powers unquestioningly. It is incorrect to argue that the readers of penny dreadfuls only want entertainment and fear the intellectual effort demanded by "superior" literature. Anyone who reads wants, consciously or subconsciously, information about his own existence, answers to question and solutions to problems. Penny dreadfuls cater for readers who mistrust books from the very outset as they do not consider themselves educated enough to derive full benefit from them. Penny dreadfuls make things easy for their readers by providing sensational material and presenting the usual stereotyped plots in more modern guise.



There is no compromise between the poles of good and evil in the world of penny dreadfuls. The reader is given a broad view of the world and shown how order breaks down in one part of it.

A strong lawman or skilful detective then puts an end to this situation of chaos.

Even when a criminal escapes the clutches of the law from time to time he is still subject to higher forces which intervene and strike him sown with

Believe and don't ask questions is the message of these penny dreadfuls. Publishers are not however concerned about preserving the existing system – all they care about is selling their wares.

Consumers must therefore be made receptive. Trivial subject matter is always a good seller as it appears to satisfy needs and increases the readiness to consume to a point of no return.

The world presented by these penny dreadfuls is often that of our grandparents. The publications appearing at bookstalls today may appear modern on the surface by presenting brutality wrapped up in the guise of science fiction and the jet-set mentality but the purpose and effect of this mass literature has changed little since Nick Carter's infancy.

These trivial tales – both old and new – have been rediscovered and are currently en vogue. Intellectuals too are consuming these publications with a contented smile on their lips and are allowing themselves to be attracted by their grandparents' tastes, especially as the older examples of this genre have acquired a historical flavour and are thus acceptable reading for persons who are normally more demanding.

The only secret of this curious branch of the publishing world is how the penny dreadfuls remain immune to all crises and how they survive dictatorships, wars and totalitarian and democratic systems of government almost without changing.

Werner Waldmann

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 5 August 1973)

Ban on war and violence publications

North Rhine-Westphalia's Min... of Labour and Welfare plans ... submit four issues of the *Landser-... te* series to the Federal agency responsible for examining publications likely to deprave the young as it claims that they glorify war and violence.

Explaining its objection to the ... issues entitled *Panzervernichtungs... Storm, Die Kanonen von Chios, Krieg... Russland* and *Die betrogene Front*, the Ministry states: "The black and white treatment is illustrated by the differ... verdicts passed on acts of war. ... exploits of the German commando s... is approved and justified by their ... while enemy conduct is irresponsible ... wrong.

"So much prominence is placed ... qualities such as comradeship, courage, bravery, endurance and cleverness that young readers could be prompted to accept everything else contained in these books without criticism.

"Killing too is part of these ... trade. The only thing that counts is ... which serves the cause. War is seen as ... test of the qualities listed above. This falsely-stressed heroism misguides young people who yearn for adventure in our humdrum world."

The Ministry states that ten applications have been made to the Federal agency in the first six months of this year. They included the comic strips *Ira and Jack, Torture Stories I and II* and *Radical American Comics*.

The comic strips were described as containing a mixture of anarchist and fascist depictions and descriptions that glorify violence and are likely to deprave.

Glorifying violence and murder as methods to be employed in political disputes questions the development of democratic understanding, encourages crime and runs counter to the constitution, the Ministry claimed.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 August 1973)

Journalists suffer from excessive stress

Two recent surveys reveal that journalists are particularly subject to strain and that editorial staffs of local newspapers also suffer from a shortage of journalistic training.

A survey conducted by the Swiss pharmaceutical concern Pharmaton dealt with the subject of stress and how it affects journalists. Sociologists analysed 175 answers.

Their most important findings were that journalists in the Federal Republic work an average of 55.5 hours a week.

It is not surprising therefore that 85 per cent of journalists claim to be suffering from stress. The outcome is that one journalist in three under 35 drinks heavily though women reproters are largely abstinent. However, forty per cent are non-smokers.

It was also found that journalists are individualists. Only one in three of them claimed to prefer team work. They also tend to identify themselves with their job. Pay plays a subordinate role – only one journalist in twenty claimed to be underpaid.

In Munich the Communications Research Working Group turned to the subject of local journalism. The results of this survey reveal that the editors of local newspapers had by far the least professional and social prestige of all newspaper journalists.

Compared with other branches of journalism, the editors of local newspapers also had the least education and training, the least time for attending courses of further training and little hope of success unless they changed their department.

(Handelsblatt, 10 August 1973)

Television company faces bankruptcy

Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen (ZDF), this country's second television channel, faces bankruptcy after receiving a one-milliard-Mark bill for back taxes from the Munich-based Federal Accounts Department.

A ZDF spokesman stated that the company would ask for a personal hearing before the claim went before a court of law. If a court were to back the demand for back tax, the company would no longer have any finances with which to operate, he commented.

A spokesman for the Federal Accounts Department states that the ZDF has the chance of applying for a personal hearing within four weeks of receiving the claim. The decision then reached would be legally binding.

The milliard-Mark bill is for tax that should have been paid on advertising revenue between 1963 and 1973. After a legal dispute lasting many years the finance authorities have upheld their view that television advertising is a commercial venture and should be subject to tax.

The ZDF on the other hand insists that the prime ministers of the Federal states had promised the company tax-free use of advertising revenue when setting up the new channel to recompense it for the

Lübecker Nachrichten

fact that it only received thirty per cent of the revenue from television licences compared with the ARD's seventy per cent.

Half of the ZDF's annual receipts of 533 million Marks comes from advertising revenue. The company was not so much surprised by the fact that it had received a bill for unpaid tax as by the amount claimed. The company had always expected any tax claims to amount to half a milliard Marks.

The reason for the claim being twice as high as imagined is that the Federal Accounts Department, unlike the tax authority responsible, refuses to accept any deductions for the production costs of the ninety minutes of programmes transmitted during the time of day when advertising is allowed.

This decision will also affect the ARD. So far the companies belonging to this umbrella organisation have been able to deduct the costs of their regional programmes and series running during the advertising period from their tax bill.

If the final decision goes against it, the ZDF is faced by one of two alternatives. Either the Federal states will have to change the current laws governing the operations of the company and grant it a greater share of licence fees or the ZDF itself will have to go before the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe if it considers the Accounts Department's ruling unconstitutional.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 8 August 1973)

■ SPORT

Golf's popularity continues on the increase



Golf in the Federal Republic recently came to its annual climax with the 39th German Open championships, held in Düsseldorf. Admission was free of charge in order to popularise the sport and attendance – well over 3,000 spectators – exceeded the previous best, set up at the 1971 championships in Bremen.

The Federal Republic Golf Association invested in this year's Open (and in nearly 250 golf pros from 23 countries) a sum in excess of 100,000 Marks.

The championships cost roughly 150,000 Marks in all. Revenue consisted of nearly 20,000 Marks in entry fees (105 Marks per player, or 40 Marks for players knocked out in the qualifying rounds) and 25,000 Marks from an oil company that claims, in its advertising, always to be on the ball.

The 105,000 Marks in prize money, consisting of 16,000 Marks for the winner, 10,000 Marks for the runner-up, 8,000 Marks for the third and so on down to the fiftieth, who also took home 650 Marks, were laid down by Britain's Professional Golfers' Association.

Only organisers who comply with the requirements of the PGA can be sure of their tournament not clashing with another major event, since their tournament will then count for the PGA order of merit and thus assume importance for Anglo-American golf pros.

The twelve nominations for the British and American Ryder Cup teams are made on the strength of the PGA order of merit. To play in the Ryder Cup, which is only contested every other year, is the ambition of every British and American professional golf player.

To have played in the Ryder Cup may not be a direct boost to one's bank balance, but it is as important for a golfer as it is for a footballer to have been capped for his country. In the final analysis it increases his market value.

Jan Brügelmann of Cologne, fixtures secretary of the Federal Republic Golf Association, explains why championships of this kind, involving the amateur organisers in inordinate expenditure, are warranted:

"Open tournaments featuring international talent are the only way we have of interesting the general public in golf. We have no option but to tag along with the rest, and once golf does gain in popularity it will, of course, become an interesting advertising medium for industrial sponsors, as is already the case in Great Britain and the United States."

Many difficulties notwithstanding, golf is indeed increasingly gaining ground in this country. 102 clubs with a total membership of 28,000 are currently affiliated to the association, taking the Federal Republic to the No. 4 spot in Europe.

Britain is head and shoulders above the rest, with 2,000 golf links and a million and a half players, followed by Sweden, with 130 links and 50,000 players, France, with 110 links and 25,000 players, this country and Spain, with 44 links and 10,000 players.

Even in pre-war days, when the Reich, as it was then called, was a good deal larger than this country, Germany never boasted more than about sixty golf links and some 6,000 golfers. A fresh start was made in 1948 with 25 links and about 1,000 players.

This country still lacks a sine qua non if golf is to gain in popularity to any substantial extent. There are no municipal golf links open to the general public as there are in Britain and America, where millions of people play golf who could not by any stretch of the imagination be considered to belong to the upper crust.

The association intends to keep on plugging this idea, Jan Brügelmann says, noting that "we cannot afford to lay out public golf links of our own, but we shall be busily lobbying the powers that be to do so."

Brügelmann is a local authority politician himself and is well aware of the problems involved, but feels that "alongside the building of schools, hospitals, gymnasiums and sports grounds the construction of public golf links within the framework of large-scale recreation centres is quite feasible from the viewpoints of both local government and economics."

Even the most ardent critics of a sport that used to be the preserve of Scottish farmers and royalty cannot gainsay two facts that back up Jan Brügelmann's arguments. Golf cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to harm the environment, and in an age when most people get far too little exercise the opportunity to stretch one's legs is a most healthful one.

Gerd A. Bolze

(Die Welt, 10 August 1973)



(Photo; Werek)

Detlef Uhlemann – 10,000 metres ace

At the European Cup athletics tournament in Celje, Yugoslavia, Detlef Uhlemann, 24, the sturdy 10,000 metres specialist from Bonn, outran a field including Olympic gold medallist Lasse Viren of Finland.

He was so elated by his surprise victory that he ran another lap, waving delightedly to national coach Paul Schmidt and to long-distance veteran Harald Norpoth, only to find himself back in the home straight, where he broke into a sprint.

The taste of victory was evidently sweet for Uhlemann, and he has certainly worked hard for it. Detlef Uhlemann is anything but a fly-by-night.

At eighteen he ranked twentieth in the junior 3,000 metres. In 1969, at twenty, he ranked fiftieth in this country over 10,000 metres.

He is not a nimble natural talent. Hard work, sweat and perseverance are his hallmarks. "At my last youth championships I came in tenth. But where are all the rest today? I am the only one still in business." He and his father, who is also his coach, stuck to their guns.

Uhlemann senior works out training schedules, "a gigantic file full of figures, like a list of last year's lottery winners," says Horst Blattgerste, the competitive sports secretary of the amateur athletics association, himself a one-time national coach over long distances.

His file contains any number of times for intermediate distances and various other statistics. Then there is the race itself, and the sheer enjoyment of running. So far Uhlemann has run like clockwork too, and he and his father seem to make an effective combination.

They have long since come to the attention of the AAA, and the Uhlemanns' holiday isle of Texel, Holland, has been taken over by other AAA yougsters. Texel offers an ideal combination of roads, dunes, woods and hills – just what the long-distance runner needs.

Detlef Uhlemann is a paragon of reliability. He always runs as fast as he is able. Should he ever have a disappointing day, let it be noted for future reference, luck will have served him badly. He will not need to apologise. The reasons will be apparent.

Uhlemann is a serving member of the armed forces seconded to the sports training centre at Porz-Wahn, near Cologne. For several months he has lived out of camp in an apartment of his own.

He does so because he is so determined to concentrate on his running. "The apartment is quiet," Blattgerste says.

At the September finals of the European Cup, in which he will compete with Lasse Viren, two-time European champion Jürgen Haase of the GDR and world record-holder Dave Bedford of Britain, Uhlemann does not expect to work wonders.

"If Bedford runs the first 5,000 metres in 13 min. 40 sec. I will be quite happy to drop out and consider myself to have run a personal best," he comments. But this does not mean that he will always be a second-best.

At Celje he reached the half-way mark in the 10,000 metres in a time of 14 min. 0.1 sec., winning the event in a third-best time for this country of 28 min. 30 sec. Only two years ago Uhlemann's personal best for the 5,000 metres was 14 min. 7.2 sec.

And Uhlemann senior continues to compile one log book after another.

Robert Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 August 1973)

Women athletes qualify for European athletics cup in Edinburgh

With a not unexpected victory in Sittard, Holland, this country's female field and track athletes qualified for the European Cup final in Edinburgh on 7 September in a photo-finish against Britain and France.

The final team scores were certainly neck and neck, this country scraping home with sixty points ahead of Britain with 57 and France with 54.

A crowd of 3,000 watched as ex world record-holder Liesel Westermann of Leverkusen set up a season's best distance of 61.90 metres (203 ft 1 in.) in the discus.

The track events were held on a conventional cinder track and against a powerful headwind of four metres a second in the 100 metres sprint, so the times recorded were nothing spectacular.

In the field events the most outstanding performances were Helena Fibingerova of Czechoslovakia's world's best shot-put distance this season of 19.29 metres (63 ft 3 in.) and Marie-Christine Wartel of France's national high-jump record of 1.86 metres (6 ft 1 1/4 in.).

Hildegard Falck of Wolfsburg won the 800 metres, Annegret Richter of

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Dortmund won the 100 metres, Erika Weinstein of Leverkusen won the 400 metres and this country's 4 x 100 metres relay team beat the rest to make it look as though the Federal Republic would romp home after only four of thirteen disciplines.

Unexpected setbacks in the field events made the outcome a good deal closer and more exciting. Brigitte Berendonk in the shot-put and Edda Trocha in the long-jump came fourth, while Amelie Koloska in the javelin stood not a chance of out-throwing Natasa Urbancic of Yugoslavia, their respective distances being 51.68 and 58.96 metres (169 ft 7 in. and 193 ft 5 in.).

What is more, Olympic relay gold medallist Christiane Krause proved a disappointment in the 200 metres, only coming sixth.

Ellen Mundinger of Offenburg proved to be a worthy replacement for Ulrike Meyfarth, this country's injured Olympic highjump gold medallist.

Together with Milada Karbanova of Czechoslovakia and Barbara Lawton of Britain she came second to Marie-Christine Wartel with a jump of 1.80 metres (5 ft 11 in.).

Liesel Westermann's 61.90 metres in the shot-put was unquestionably the best performance of the tournament.

"It comes as something of a surprise to me," she said. "I have not really been able to get in any training, having moved house this week. All I was able to do was to think about Sittard." *Peter Abrahams*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 August 1973)